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# Michigan History Magazine

VOL. XIV

SPRING NUMBER

1930

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## U. OF M. ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS —*Ira M. Smith*

JUDGE GRIFFIN—*William L. Jenks*

THE HOUSE OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY  
—*Ivan Swift*



Published Quarterly by the  
MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
LANSING

Entered as second-class matter February 23, 1923, at the postoffice at  
Lansing, Mich., under the Act of August 24, 1912

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A STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES  
ORGANIZED MAY 28, 1913

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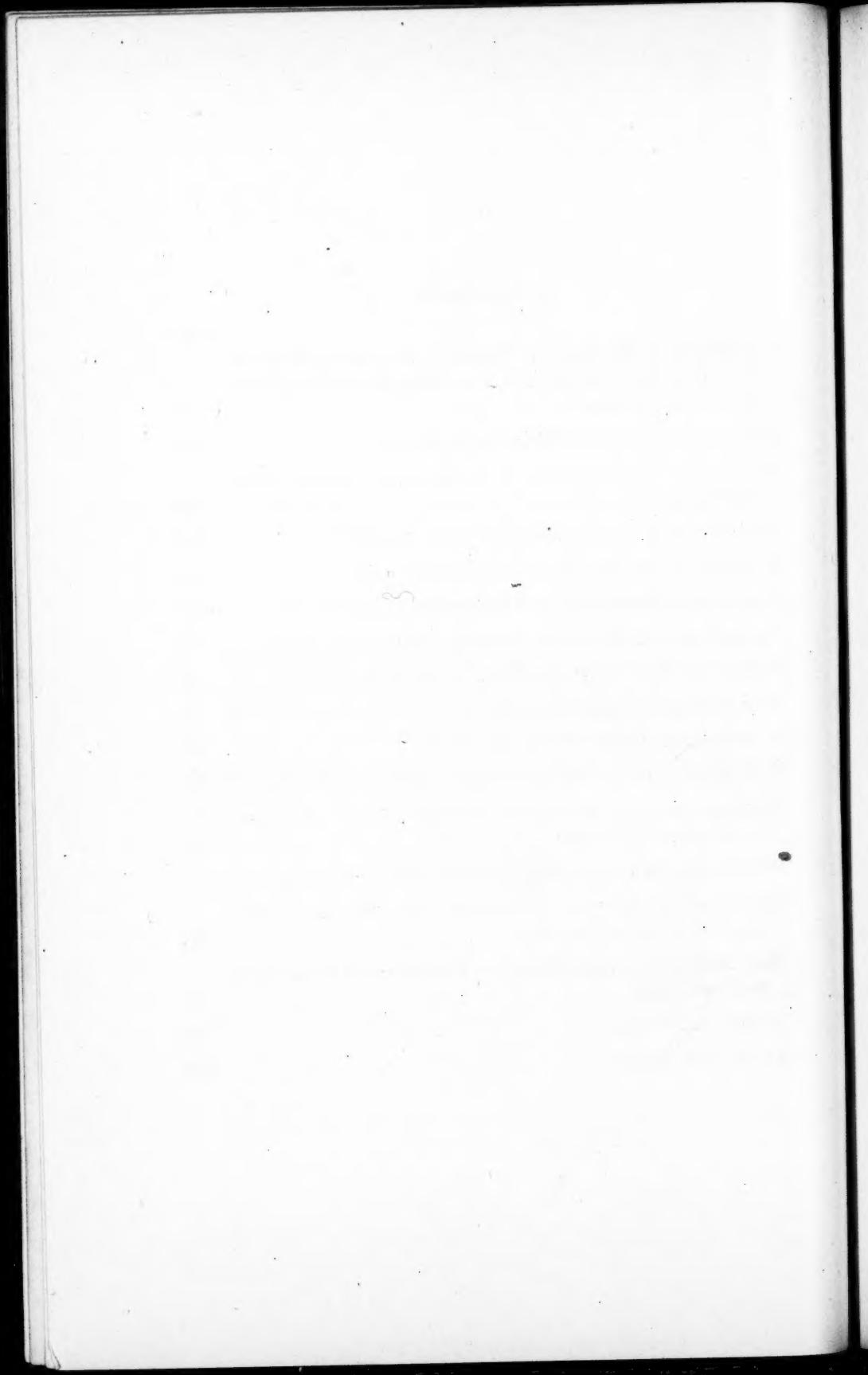
VOLUME XIV, SPRING NUMBER, 1930

GEORGE N. FULLER, *Editor*

A complete index of the *Michigan History Magazine* is published annually and furnished free on request. Contents of previous issues and numerous cross references to allied material can be found by consulting the *International Index to Periodicals* in the nearest library.

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# MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

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## UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN: TREND OF ADMISSION RE- QUIREMENTS IN THE COLLEGE OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS

BY IRA M. SMITH

(Registrar of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

THE University of Michigan since its establishment more than a century ago has played its part in the long exploratory period of modern American higher education.

Designated in the organic act as the head of the public school system of the commonwealth, the University of Michigan has probably done more than any other institution to encourage the growth of high schools. The following statement of President Haven in 1868 will make clear the relationship of the high schools to the University of Michigan:

"Having no preparatory department of its own, the scale of requirements for admission should be so adjusted as to encourage a proper scholarship in these high schools. If the standard is put too low, it will tend to degrade the high schools; if too high it will exclude the youth of the state who have a claim to its benefits. The University has therefore aimed to lay a foundation sufficiently broad to satisfy all just demands. It has laid out the work of this department (Department of Science, Literature, and the Arts) in six parallel courses of study not taking any other college, American or foreign, for its model, but endeavoring to meet the exact and just demands of the school system of Michigan."

Where there have been trails to be blazed, it has not held back. A review of the history of its entrance requirements, showing especially changes and developments, furnishes an excellent illustration of the continuing effort to adjust intelligently and promptly to needs as they arise. Admission requirements, like all other features of a living institution, must change as the civilization changes that they serve.

From the opening of the University until the year 1870, entrance could be effected only by examination. For admission to the Classical Course, in 1869-1870, the candidate was required to pass examinations in the following studies:

1. English Grammar	4. Mathematics (Arithmet- ic, Algebra and Geome- try)
2. Geography	5. Latin
3. History (Greek and Roman, and United States)	6. Greek

For admission to the Scientific and Engineering Courses, he was required to pass examinations in the following:

1. English Grammar	4. Mathematics — Same as in the Classical Course with the addition of quadratic equations and the 5th book in Geometry.
2. Geography	
3. History (United States)	5. Physics.

Before the candidate was allowed to enter upon his examinations, he was required to present, to the President, credentials from his last instructor, or from the last institution with which he had been connected. Candidates were recommended to pursue the study of French at least one year before entering the University.

For the year 1870-1871 a radical departure in the system of admissions was announced, the following special notice to preparatory schools appearing for the first time in the Catalogue for that year:

"Whenever the Faculty shall be satisfied that the preparatory course in any school is conducted by a sufficient number of competent instructors, and has been brought up fully to the foregoing requirements, the diploma of such school, certifying that the holder has completed the preparatory course and sustained the examination in the same, shall entitle the candidate to be admitted to the University without further examination."

The establishment of such a plan at this time gave to the University of Michigan the distinction of being the first institution of higher learning in America to establish the certificate plan of admission. Acting President Henry Simmons Frieze is entitled to the credit for suggesting the idea. To President James B. Angell belongs the credit for developing and perfecting it. President Angell visited personally many schools seeking this recognition from the University. His statement concerning the accrediting system is significant of the spirit of the times:

"Perhaps in nothing has the University been more useful to the educational system of the State than in the cultivation of the friendly relation with the schools by the introduction of the diploma system of admission of students."

The privilege of admission on diploma was at first limited to public schools in Michigan, and their School Boards were required to make application annually.

This plan of cooperation so well begun in the early seventies has been carried through consistently ever since to the mutual satisfaction of the high schools and the University. In a report on "The Relationship Between High School and College" included in the *Sixth Yearbook [1928] of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association*, the following comments relative to the situation in Michigan are made:

"At this point we may perhaps perform a service by describing a situation in which most of the problems arising from the relationship of the high school and college have been settled in a fashion satisfactory to both parties or bid fair at no dis-

tant date to be properly solved. The school men of Michigan are entirely in harmony with the policies and practices of the University of Michigan. This is not a case of the lion and the lamb lying down together with the lamb inside, but of that goodwill which springs from forbearance, frequent conferences, mutual respect, and constant cooperation for the common good. The University authorities understand the problems of the high schools but do not interfere with their management, which is far better than interference without understanding."

The plan of admission on diploma has been operative continuously since its adoption in 1870.

In a review of the various changes in the detail of entrance requirements, it will be well at this time to confine our consideration to the requirements of the largest division of the University, that is, to the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts.

In the Catalogue for 1895-1896, an announcement, effective for 1897, gave a new set-up of entrance requirements for admission to the courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Philosophy, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Letters.

The requirements for admission to the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts were modified only in one respect: the requirement of the History of the United States as far as the close of the Revolutionary War was dropped, leaving only the requirement of Ancient History.

Prior to this time candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy had been admitted on presentation of credit in all the subjects required for the admission of candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, omitting Greek and Grecian History, and adding French or German, the same as for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Beginning with the year 1897 and thereafter, the admission requirements for all candidates for the Bachelor's degree were reorganized into groups depending upon whether students offered six years, four years, or two years of foreign language

work. The statement was then made that it was the intention in the near future to fix the minimum requirement in foreign language at four years, and the high schools were urged to conform to this minimum as soon as possible.

The specific subject requirements as approved for 1897 and thereafter are as follows:

#### Group I

1. English—Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Literature.
2. History—General History as presented in such works as Myer's *General History*.
3. Mathematics—Algebra through quadratic equations as given in Olney's *Complete School Algebra*, or an equivalent in other authors; Geometry, Plane, Solid, and Spherical as given in Beman and Smith's *Plane and Solid Geometry*, or an equivalent in other authors.
4. Physics—It is expected that a full year will be given to preparation in Physics.
5. Botany—Laboratory work for half a year with occasional recitations and review exercises.
6. Latin—Four years of daily recitation should be given to the preparatory work in Latin.
7. Greek—Grammar—Prose Composition—Reading. To meet the requirements in Greek, two years of daily recitation represent the minimum amount of time.

#### Group II

1. English—Same as in Group I.
2. History—Same as in Group I.
3. Mathematics—Same as in Group I.
4. Physics—Same as in Group I.
5. Botany—Same as in Group I.
6. Latin—Same as in Group I.
7. As an alternative to two years of Greek, two years of French or two years of German allowed.

## Group III

1. English—Same as in Group I.
2. History—Same as in Group I with the addition of one year's work in United States History.
3. Mathematics—Same as in Group I.
4. Physics—Same as in Group I.
5. Botany—Same as in Group I.
6. Chemistry—One year's work.
7. Foreign Language—Satisfied by (1) four years of Latin; (2) four years of French; (3) four years of German; (4) two years of Latin with two years of French; (5) two years of Latin with two years of German; or (6) two years of French with two years of German.

## Group IV

1. English—Same as in Group I.
2. Mathematics—Same as in Group I.
3. Physics—Same as in Group I.
4. Botany—Same as in Group I.
5. Chemistry—Same as in Group III.
6. History—General History (*Myer's General History*), United States History, English History.
7. English Literature—One year's work.
8. Foreign Language—Satisfied by (1) two years of Latin; (2) two years of French; or (3) two years of German. (A single unit in each of two languages would not be accepted as an equivalent for two years in one language.)

These requirements for admission, as outlined in Groups I, II, III, and IV, continued until the end of the year 1899-1900, with only slight modifications in minor details.

In the Catalogue for 1900-1901, however, there appears a new arrangement of admission requirements, now stated in *units*, at that time a unit being defined as a subject of study pursued through a school year with not less than four recitation periods each week. It was not until 1908-1909 that this

was changed to require, as it does now, five recitations each week.

Fifteen such units, taken from those enumerated below, were required for admission. Of these fifteen units, all applicants were required to present seven as follows:

English	3	units
Algebra	1½	
Geometry (Plane and Solid)	1½	
Physics	1	
		—
		7

The remaining eight units might be selected from the following list, but with the proviso that the selection should, in all cases, include at least *two* units in some one of the three languages, Latin, French, and German. The subjects from which choice could be made, and the number of units which could be accepted in each subject, were listed as follows:

Greek	2 units	History	1, 2, or 3 units
Latin	2 or 4 units	Chemistry	1 unit
French	2 or 4 units	Physiography	1 unit
German	2 or 4 units	Botany	1 unit
English		Zoology	1 unit
Literature	1 unit	Biology	1 unit

Applicants who intended to pursue the study of Greek in the University were advised to include in their preparation two units of Greek and four units of Latin; those who intended to pursue the study of Latin in the University were advised to present four units of Latin.

The regulations did not absolutely prescribe the remaining eight units from the list shown above and there is no indication in the Catalogue for that year of the number of units which might be allowed in other subjects.

In the year 1905-1906, Trigonometry for one-half unit was added, with the proviso that applicants who offered Trigonometry were permitted to "complete the unit by offering one-half year's work in Physiography."

Applicants intending to enter the Combined Literary and Medical Course were told, for the first time, in the Catalogue for 1909-1910, that they must present two units of Latin; and later, in 1912-1913, they were urged to present also Trigonometry, Physics, and Chemistry.

In 1912-1913, a rather important change was made in respect to the subject requirements for admission. Two plans were outlined.

The first plan provided that the fifteen units required must include three units of English Composition and Literature, two units of a foreign language, one unit of Algebra and one unit of Plane Geometry, and one unit of one of the sciences, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology. The subjects accepted were included in Lists A and B as follows:

#### List A

English Composition and Literature, 4 or 3 units  
Greek, 3 or 2 units  
Latin, 4, 3, or 2 units \*  
French, 4, 3, or 2 units  
German, 4, 3, or 2 units  
Spanish, 4, 3, or 2 units  
History, 3 or 2 units, or 1 unit  
Algebra, 2 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units, or 1 unit  
Geometry,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units or 1 unit  
Trigonometry,  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit  
Physics, 1 unit  
Chemistry, 1 unit  
Botany, 1 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit  
Zoology, 1 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit  
Physiology,  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit  
Geology,  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit  
Physiography, 1 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit

#### List B

Agriculture, 2 units or 1 unit\*  
Domestic Science, 2 units or 1 unit

Drawing, 1 or  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit  
Manual Training, 2 units or 1 unit  
Commercial Branches, 2 units or 1 unit

Applicants on this first plan were required to offer credit amounting to at least two subjects of three units each from List A, and were not permitted to offer more than three units from List B. It was strongly recommended that one or more studies be pursued throughout the four years of the high school course. In order that a half unit in science might be accepted it was required that it must be supplemented by a second half unit in science. Subjects from List B would not be accepted for admission on examination.

The second or alternative plan provided for the admission of graduates of schools on the approved list of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools on the basis of the unqualified recommendation of the principal covering not less than fifteen units, of which at least twelve must be from List A. Admission on this basis of recommendation was also granted to the graduates of other especially approved schools. This plan made provision for the admission of graduates of certain approved schools solely on the unqualified recommendation of the principal and without the prescribed units in certain subjects as required in the first plan as shown above.

In connection with the second plan of admission a statement was published to the effect that the principals should recommend not every graduate, but only those whose ability, application, and scholarship were of such superior grade that the school would be willing to stand sponsor for their success at the University. Conditional admission was permitted in case the applicant presented fifteen acceptable and approved units and was deficient in not more than two of the prescribed units. However, it was required that any condition thus incurred must be removed during the first year in residence.

In the Catalogue for 1915-1916 were published for the first time the following resolutions relative to six-year high schools

and the admission of graduates from such schools, as adopted by the Faculty of the Literary College and approved by the Board of Regents in June, 1914. The statement was made "until the requirements shall have been more explicitly formulated, they will be administered in the spirit of these resolutions."

1. That school authorities be encouraged to incorporate the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary school as an integral part of the high school, forming a six-year system;
2. That school authorities be recommended to organize the six-year high school system into a junior high school of three years and a senior high school of three years as soon as local conditions will admit;
3. That graduates of six-year high school courses be required to gain during the last three years at least eight of the fifteen units required for admission, two of which units shall be obtained during the senior year;
4. That graduates of six-year high school courses be permitted to apply for university credit (advanced credit) *on examination*.

In the Catalogue for 1917-1918 Introductory Science,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 unit, was added to the List A group of subjects. It was also stated that instruction in Introductory Science should precede all other courses in science and should preferably be given in the ninth grade. The aim of the course as announced in the official bulletins was to enable the student to interpret his environment and his relation to it. The teachers offering the course were expected to give instruction also in one of the other sciences and to have had adequate preparation in one physical and one biological science.

The Catalogue for 1918-1919 shows the elimination of the subject of Physiography from List A subjects. However, Geography is included with Geology for  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  units. There also appears a footnote relating to List A subjects indicating that a single unit of a foreign language could be counted among the twelve from List A upon the satisfactory

completion in the University of a second course in the same language.

List B was expanded to include any subjects not included in List A which were counted toward graduation by the accredited high school from which the applicant received his diploma. This change was quite a departure from the limited group of subjects formerly included in List B. Subjects from List B would not be accepted for admission on examination.

The Catalogue for 1921-1922 contains new regulations concerning admission on certificate. "*The fifteen or more units required for admission on certificate must include twelve or more units from List A, and must contain as a minimum five units regularly scheduled for the third and fourth years of the high school curriculum. The inclusion of six or more such units is urgently recommended. Those who enter with less than five advanced units, will be required to pursue throughout their freshman year a third continuation or major high school subject.*"

"Only those applicants are admitted on certificate who are officially recommended graduates of high schools accredited to this University and have completed a full four-year curriculum in a standard high school, covering at least fifteen units."

*"It is expected that the principal will recommend not all graduates, but only those whose character, ability, application, and scholarship are so clearly superior that the school is willing to stand sponsor for their success at the University. The grades required for recommendation should be distinctly higher than that for graduation."*

In 1920-1921 the pre-medical and pre-dental requirements were modified to recommend two units of Latin and one unit each of Physics and Chemistry in the high school. Applicants were also strongly advised to present French or German, Botany, and Zoology as preparatory subjects. The statement was made that those who entered without such credit would ordinarily need to attend one or more Summer Sessions in addition to the regular term of residence prescribed.

In 1922-1923 the subject of Economics for  $\frac{1}{2}$  unit was added to the List A group and the Catalogue for 1925-1926 shows another modification by the elimination of Introductory Science,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 unit, and Geography,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 unit. Biology was added to this list in 1928.

In the Catalogue for 1923-1924 the official announcement was published that the second plan or alternative of admission approved in 1912 would be abolished on and after March 1, 1925. This plan as originally adopted provided an unusual degree of liberality in respect to selection of courses in the high school since it eliminated all prescribed subjects. In 1922 a rule was passed requiring that all students admitted under this plan were required to pursue throughout their freshman year a third continuation or major high-school subject closely allied to the department of study omitted.

The minutes of the faculty of the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts, show frequent discussions of entrance requirements during the period from 1917 to 1922. Many unusual and far reaching proposals were submitted for consideration. The more radical ones were not seriously considered. However, there was much good cause for dissatisfaction and the question was bound to come up frequently for consideration. There seemed to be a growing dissatisfaction with the alternative plan of admission which provided for entrance to the University without the prescribed subjects. The records show that ten per cent of the freshman class, who entered in September, 1919, under the alternative plan, did notably poorer work during their first semester. A committee of the faculty was appointed to investigate the causes of freshman failure. The report was made in the spring of 1922 and approved by the University Committee on Diploma Schools at whose request the Committee had been appointed.

The Committee made a long and painstaking investigation of freshman failures which involved conferences with many teachers. Opinions from high school principals were secured on the proposed changes. It seemed to be the general consensus of opinion of the University faculty and high school

principals that schools and colleges were not performing their task as effectively as their supporters had a right to demand. That the presence of a considerable minority of poor students resulted in serious injustice to that majority, more worth considering and essential, who were well qualified and desired to get all the benefits the school could bestow.

The experience of the committee as teachers of freshmen, together with information derived from secondary school men and other sources was combined in the report which presented an analysis of responsibility for freshman failure as shared by the University, the preparatory schools and the students.

Frankly recognizing that the University shared the blame with the high schools, the committee presented a thorough-going report in the three sections as follows:

I. The share of the University in responsibility for freshman failures.

II. The share of the preparatory schools in responsibility for freshman failures.

III. The student's share in responsibility for his failure.

The constructive findings under Section I were brought home to the members of the faculty of the Literary College. Similarly the suggestions under Section II were sent to the principals with the urgent request that the suggestions be made the bases for discussions with high school teachers.

In January, 1924, a Committee on Entrance Requirements was appointed. The report of this Committee was adopted at the June, 1925, meeting of the faculty. The report was sent immediately to the Board of Regents, for approval, but the recommendations were not acted upon, as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction desired to appear before the Board at a later date and discuss some of the questions involved in the new legislation.

In October, 1925, the question of the reorganization of the work of the first two years in the entire University (lower division work) was raised for discussion. Inasmuch as the question of admission was involved in this reorganization plan,

the final report of the Committee on Entrance Requirements of the Literary College has been held pending further action by the Regents.

JUDGE JOHN GRIFFIN  
BY WILLIAM L. JENKS, M. A.  
PORT HURON

**A**LTHOUGH Judge Griffin served as one of the judges and legislative body of the Territory of Michigan for nineteen years he left but little impression upon its institutions or upon the memory of its people. Appointed by Pres. Jefferson December 23, 1805, and continuing in office until February 1, 1824, he appears to have been a courteous gentleman but an indolent, indifferent official whose interests were never in the Territory and who gave to his official duties as little time and attention as he could escape with.

Of all the officials of the new Territory he had by far the most distinguished ancestry. His mother was Lady Christina Traquhair, the daughter of the sixth Earl of Traquhair of Peebles, Scotland. His father was Cyrus Griffin of Virginia, whose family came to the colony about 1650 and established and maintained themselves in influence and property. Cyrus, born in 1748, was educated abroad, studying first Civil Law at Edinburgh where he was in his nineteenth year, and somewhat later he went to London, where, like so many other young Americans of that period, he entered the Middle Temple in May, 1771, in his study of law, qualifying himself for his future career. While in Edinburgh, he met the son of the Earl of Traquhair, and through him his sister, the Lady Christina. The young people fell in love and in spite of parental opposition ran away and were married in 1770, and evidently were forgiven as their first child, John, was born in 1771 at the seat of the Earl, Traquhair, Peebles County, Scotland.

Cyrus remained abroad until 1776 when he returned and began at once to take an active part in opposition to the English measures relating to the colonies. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress in 1778, holding the position for two years, and again was a member in 1787-8, and during the last year of the Congress was chosen its President. Al-

though Madison spoke somewhat disparagingly of him he must have made a favorable impression upon his fellow members, as when the Court of Appeals in cases of Capture was created by Congress in 1780, he was appointed one of the five members of that Court, and again in 1781 when the dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania over Wyoming Valley in the latter state came before the Congress he was chosen by the States one of the judges in the matter and their action was ratified by Congress.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution he was appointed by President Washington in 1789 U. S. District Judge in Virginia, sitting as one of the judges in the trial of Aaron Burr in 1807 and held that position until his death in 1810. During all his career he was "conspicuous for his devotion to American liberty".

John Griffin received his education in Virginia, partly at least in the College of William and Mary, as he was there in 1790, but it is not known whether or not he was a graduate. Where he studied law is not known, possibly in Philadelphia, as he had an aunt living there, but in 1794 he was in London and his father in 1800 said in a letter to Washington then President, that he had for some years studied the general and common law. He was so attached to Philadelphia that after his retirement from the judgeship in 1824 he at once went there and lived during the remainder of his life.

With the connections and influence of his father behind him it was not difficult, when the Territory of Indiana was created to obtain the appointment as one of the three judges of the new Territory December 8, 1800, and President Adams appointed him as third judge.

During all his life he was emphatically one of those to whom the farther pastures look the greenest, and whatever the cause of his desire for change, when the opportunity came in 1805, through the refusal of another appointee to accept the place, he applied for and received the appointment from President Jefferson of a judgeship in the Territory of Michigan. Although his appointment was made December 30, 1805, there

was some delay in his confirmation, which did not occur until March 29, 1806, and then he showed no haste in taking over his new jurisdiction as he did not appear in Detroit until September, 1806.

From March 3, 1802, to July 1, 1805, most of the present state of Michigan was attached to Indiana so that for that period Judge Griffin and his associates exercised a nominal jurisdiction over Detroit and the adjacent country, but in fact only once did an Indiana judge ever hold court in Michigan, and Michigan people had no knowledge of or paid any attention to any laws which the Indiana legislature enacted.

One of the first acts passed by the Legislative Board after Judge Griffin arrived in Detroit in 1806 was the incorporation of the Detroit Bank, and in this ill-fated institution—condemned to death by Congress as soon as its existence became known in Washington—Judge Griffin took ten shares. Stocks were always his favorite form of investment and frequent references are made by his contemporaries to his investments of this character and his interest in them.

For a short period after his arrival in Detroit the Legislative Board consisted of Governor Hull and the three judges, Woodward, Bates and Griffin. Bates soon left for Washington and never returned to Michigan and Judge Witherell who was appointed to succeed him did not arrive in Detroit until October, 1808. In the spring of 1807 Judge Griffin took a lengthy trip, going to St. Louis by way of Vincennes, where he responded to a toast July 4th. After several weeks in St. Louis he visited his Virginia home and arrived again in Detroit in the summer of 1808.

Dissension and differences between Governor Hull and Judge Woodward had existed for some time and while Griffin studiously avoided trouble as far as possible his sympathies were in general with his fellow judge, and as Woodward left Detroit for an extended trip East after the arrival of Judge Witherell in October, 1808, we find on numerous occasions in his absence that Griffin dissented but in vain from the action of his associates.

*Jdg. & judge*

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In August, 1811, Griffin left Detroit for a visit to his old home in Virginia to look after the affairs of his father who had died at Yorktown in the previous December and returned to Detroit in the spring of 1812 where he remained until the surrender, and then went East, and came back in the fall of 1814. Between this time and the termination of his official career, February 1, 1824, by Act of Congress, he made other trips East, perhaps to get away from the incessant bickerings and quarrelings constantly going on in Detroit and the frequent and violent attacks upon the judges, and perhaps in part to look after his investments.

He also sought to make an exchange in location with Stanley Griswold, first Secretary of Michigan Territory, and in 1810 appointed a judge in Illinois Territory. Griswold was willing but the matter fell through, although later, in 1816, after Griswold's death he again made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain appointment in Illinois. In 1815 he sought vainly an appointment in the place of Judge Sprigg.

In 1816 he bought a farm near Monroe which had been for some time in the ownership of the Knaggs family, and which he retained until his death, and which was not disposed of by his heirs until 1853.

Some months before his term of office expired he left Detroit, never to return, and passed the remainder of his life in Philadelphia, where he died in July, 1849. In addition to his Michigan land he left an estate of about four thousand dollars, mainly of bonds and bank stocks, and as he never married and he died intestate his property passed to his brother and sisters.

Judge Griffin left but slight impress upon his community or associates. Sitting as judge at Detroit for nineteen years we find no written opinion of his in any suit, and seldom any independent or dissenting action in his capacity either as judge, member of the Legislative Board or Land Board. There is no indication that he took any interest in matters of general public importance, nor did he make and retain any warm friendships.

The stronger and dominating mind of Judge Woodward without doubt greatly influenced his decisions and actions, although he occasionally displayed independence.

His birth and breeding made him averse to the rough pioneer methods and habits of the new country of Michigan, and he lacked the mental force either to adapt himself to his surroundings or change them for the better. Probably a fair characterization of him is given by William Woodbridge, Secretary of the Territory after 1815, who said that he was a man of respectable literary acquirements, of good taste and manners but with a mind lamentably inert.

*autograph*

## MICHIGAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO LITERATURE

BY SISTER FRANCIS STACE, S. C., M. A.

MOUNT ST. JOSEPH, OHIO

**I**N the preface to *Michigan Poets and Poetry*, published in 1904, we read: "Michigan has been somewhat backward in the development of her literary genius. Her forests, her lakes and streams, her vast inland seas rich in thrilling incident and the romance of her early history, should appeal most powerfully to the poetic sense of her sons and daughters. But that they have not done so as they might is evident from the very limited number who have attempted to celebrate them in song or prose."

A casual glance at the State Library section devoted to Michigan productions seems to confirm this statement. Several shelves are crowded with big books, little books, middlesized books and boxed clippings. There are many technical volumes, some of marked erudition. There are numerous journalistic effusions that brought fleeting glory to their authors, and there are volumes of verse whose fame was still more ephemeral. But few are the "writings distinguished by artistic form and emotional appeal." Few are the "books where moral truth and human passion are touched with that largeness, sanity and attraction" which Mr. John Morley says are the marks of true literature. And yet, although the poet's regretful lament is supported by a cursory survey of crowded book shelves, I venture to assert that Michigan has given to literature not only much of passing interest, but also something of lasting worth.

Michigan's possible contributions to literature are various. She may furnish the geographical or the historical setting for a story. She may give the inspiration for a poem, the characters and plot for a novel or a drama. She may produce or educate authors who bring home laurels won by the striking presentation of a vital theme, by the invention and masterly handling of plot, by the creation of new characters, by the de-

scription of little-known countries, by the voicing of new ideas or by a new expression of old ideas, by popularizing scientific knowledge or by skilful discussion of social and economic problems. Something of each of these Michigan has already done.

A small part of the State's vast store of scenic wealth and historical treasure has been used to literary advantage by poet and novelist. Longfellow's "Gitche Gumee" is Lake Superior, and his hero, Hiawatha, was born and reared on the southern shore of that "Big sea water." Although the *Kalevala* may have given plan and meter for this epic of the American Indian, Schoolcraft's *Algic Researches* furnished the legends it embodies. To secure local color for his frontier stories James Fenimore Cooper visited Michigan. As he explored the wooded banks of the Kalamazoo, "the beautiful river that flows westward emptying its tribute into the vast expanse of Lake Michigan," he went back in imagination to the time when the whole of the "fine peninsula with the exception of a narrow belt of country along the Detroit River was literally a wilderness, and the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawattamies had still a footing in Michigan proper and were to be found in considerable numbers in what was called St. Joseph's County, or along the banks of the stream of that name, a region that almost merits the lofty appellation of the Garden of America." In this setting Cooper begins his *Oak Openings*, a story of the war of 1812.

The founding and settlement of Detroit has been the subject of many a tale. Mary Catherine Crowley and Henrietta Dana Skinner have drawn realistic pictures of that far-off time when Cadillac and Pontchartrain were potent forces in the making of Michigan. The scene of Mrs. Skinner's *Heart and Soul* is Detroit at the time when it was a "well-wooded, straggling city of between thirty and forty thousand inhabitants." Belle Isle marshes, St. Clair flats, and Grosse Ile forests, serve as a background for legends of "Le Nain Rouge" and "Le Loup Garou," told by *habitans* or *coureurs de bois*. Lake Michigan inspired *Along Traverse Shores* by M. E. C. Bates, *The Indian Drum* by William McHarg and Edwin Balmer, *The Heart of a*

*Sea Woman* and other stories by Kingsbury Scott. Even the Michigan small town has given settings to writers as well known as Karl Edwin Harriman and Clarence Buddington Kelland; and the Dutch colonies of western Michigan have furnished Arnold Mulder with scenes and characters for four novels.

Under the caption "Michigan's Literary Lights," the *Michigan Alumnus* in January, 1922, gave a tentative list of students of the University of Michigan who have won recognition in the field of letters. Forty-one names, seven of them names of women, are on this incomplete roll of literary honor. Of these, eighteen are or have been journalists, with Franklin Pierce Adams of the *New York Tribune's Conning Tower* at the head of the list. Six have achieved distinction in poetry. Here again F. P. Adams comes first with five volumes of verse, "jewel caskets of sharp and polished gems," to his credit. He is followed by Lyman Lloyd Bryson, Leonard Lanson Cline, Hortense Flexner King, Paul Scott Mowrer, and Mabel Holmes Parsons. Twelve former students are novelists: Harold Hunter Armstrong (known to readers as Henry G. Aikman), James Oliver Curwood, Olive Gilbreath, Donal Hamilton Haines, Karl Edwin Harriman, George Horton, Edna Kenton, Clarence Buddington Kelland, Arnold Mulder, Harold Titus, Stanley Waterloo, and Stewart Edward White. Among the writers of essays, travels, and articles dealing with present-day problems are: Ray Stannard Baker, L. L. Cline, Nelson Wilkie Collins, Charles Phelps Cushing, Harry A. Franck, Christian F. Gauss, Walter B. Pitkin, Arthur C. Pound, Wilfred B. Shaw, Arthur H. Vandenberg, and Ethelbert W. Webb Waldron.

Two well known makers of movies, Ralph Block and Rob Wagner, are on Michigan's roll, as are also the short-story artists, Katherine Holland Brown, D. H. Haines, K. E. Harriman, W. A. P. John, C. B. Kelland, Edna Kenton and Hearty Earl Brown. With the playwrights are found Mrs. Ellen Van Volkenberg Browne, Paul Dickey, Albert Loren Weeks, James Avery Hopwood and Lewis Beach. Alice Freeman Palmer,

first president of Wellesley and one of the first women to be admitted to the National Hall of Fame, was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1876; she received from her Alma Mater the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1892.

In 1921 a unique experiment was begun at the University. Former Governor Chase S. Osborn, himself an author of marked ability, gave a five-thousand-dollar fellowship for the encouragement of creative work in art and letters. Robert Frost was chosen as the first incumbent. He was not required to teach classes nor to lecture to the student-body, but was left free to follow his chosen work in his own way. Dr. Marion L. Burton, then president of the University, maintained that "out of his college career a student should get something infinitely more valuable, immeasurably greater than those facts he gleans from textbooks and lectures." "A university should be a patron of art and letters," said President Burton in speaking of the coming of Robert Frost. "It should be a place where creative work is encouraged, and where students have an opportunity to come into personal contact with men who are really doing worthwhile work." Doubtless Mr. Frost's daily presence on the campus aroused dormant literary ambitions and, perhaps, kindled some sparks of latent genius. In an autobiographical sketch published in the *Michigan Library Bulletin*, Lawrence H. Conrad implies that his own literary ventures were stimulated by appreciative encouragement offered by Robert Frost.

Michigan's output in the field of fiction has been specially notable. Yet equally notable is the fact that this work is not concerned in particular with Michigan material. Of the late James Oliver Curwood's twenty-five novels only one, *The Courage of Captain Plum*, has its scene in the author's home State. All of Arnold Mulder's novels, on the other hand, are pervaded by local color, Lake Michigan and its bordering dunes forming inspirational background, while the old-time Dutch settlements with their inherent sternness and severity throw into high relief the amiability and tolerance of his chief characters. Stewart Edward White has given us books with Michigan set-

tings in the lumber woods of other days, but his later interest has wandered afar, to California, and to the wilds of the Dark Continent. Ring Lardner, a native of Niles, Michigan, has little to say of Michigan; but as good a critic as Robert Littell is willing to grant him the distinction of being "the most thoroughly American writer we have today, and one of the most American we have ever had." Lawrence Conrad's novel *Temper* gives promise of his becoming Michigan's distinctive novelist of industry; the theme of this novel is the automobile industry of Detroit, and it is understood that Mr. Conrad is working upon a trilogy of novels in this field. Edna Ferber's *So Big* bears marks of being influenced by the environment of Kalamazoo, Miss Ferber's birthplace, though she moved away from there with her parents when a little girl. Kalamazoo is also the native place of Will Levington Comfort, but his stories give no tribute to his native State; though his tales of Indian jungle, Mongolian wilderness, or Chinese city fascinate the imagination with vivid and colorful pictures. Rex Beach, though claimed by Michigan was educated in Florida and Chicago, and his tales have nothing to do with Michigan. Harold Titus and Karl Detzer, on the other hand, have fictionized two important phases of Michigan life; Titus the northern woods, from the viewpoint of conservation, and Detzer the Great Lakes. Webb Waldron's *Road to the World* is laid partly in Michigan. John T. Frederick and G. D. Eaton have novelized the Michigan farm.

The little volume, *Michigan Poets and Poetry*, 1904, mentioned in my opening paragraph, is not, nor does it pretend to be a complete anthology of Michigan verse. Of the fifteen writers represented only three made literature their life-work. The others were doctors, lawyers, farmers, teachers or clergymen. The structure of the poems shows that they were not the product of hard work. They just came to the writers out of the circumambient ether, and they tell of everyday happenings in ordinary homes. So far as in them lay these writers glorified the commonplace. Is it not possible that even the smallest literary planetoid that has its day and ceases to be, brightens

its small orbit as much as does the greater luminary whose light is dimmed by distance? Few humble folk can relish Spenser, Milton or Browning; all can appreciate Ben King, Will Carleton, Eddie Guest, and Douglas Malloch. Each of these has won a nation-wide popularity among the masses of the people. From the critical viewpoint of literary art, Ivan Swift, a native of Harbor Springs, is accounted by many to be Michigan's leading poet.

In the field of exposition, especially of the technical sort dealing with scientific, historical, social, economic and related subjects, Michigan has produced a large literature, and the writers are too many to mention individually. Of those who are best known for literary quality of wide appeal, Ray Stannard Baker is outstanding. Under the pen name of David Grayson his prose idylls of "Adventures" have captured the heart of the reading public nationwide. *Adventures in Friendship*, *Adventures in Contentment*, *Adventures in Understanding*, *The Friendly Road*, *Hempfield*, *Great Possessions*, "lure one away for a brief respite from the strident voices of a care-troubled world into a realm where loafing with one's soul is encouraged."

Space limitations preclude even slightest mention of all the more than two hundred Michigan writers whose names appear in *Who's Who in America* or in *Who's Who among North American Authors*. I must be content to memorialize their labors in a brief summary of what their State has given to Literature.

In Michigan's ninety and more years of statehood, she has furnished legend and background for novel and story. She has educated men and women who have won honorable places in the fields of journalism, history, economics, fiction, poetry, and drama. She has produced or nurtured poets who have touched the common things of life and revealed their beauty. Into far countries she has sent sons who have dared hazardous enterprises, who have endured the privation of Klondyke and Canadian North, who have suffered the stifling conditions of

Mexican village or African wild, who have braved the dangers of Indian jungle or Chinese town, and who have shared with us their harvest of experience.

## THE HOUSE OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY IVAN SWIFT

HARBOR SPRINGS

I AM GLAD you came to see me, Mr. Editor, at my shop-home-church-forum in the big timber by the big lake; my house called The Lofts—because loft-ladders lead to my book-bindery and my sleeping-quarters; my house of Jibway-Japanese architecture, I say, in my feeling and belief that the Amerindian and the Nipponese are first-cousins, and may work together without conflict, in building, and would in social relations. Their difference is climatic and economic.

I am glad you came to see me and my shelter. You will not disturb things and remake them to square with every other house; nor try to remake me to square with some house other than this which my own taste and notion devised.

Before you come in you will observe, or have observed, the high gables—for headroom and air-space and smokepocket and snow-slide and squirrel tobogganing, and grace of the tepee. (Flat roofs are flat to us natives.) And you will observe the ridge-pole extending out at both ends—for owls and gulls and eagles to perch on; and they do. And the rough fire-place chimney—all outside to save room inside, and sloping off to wide base to shed rain and brace the walls against the northwest lake-winds. (Chimneys should be masculine gender and

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History teaches architecture. Our hope is in harking back to the primitive for uncommon sense in building—even as far back as the snail, spider, chipmunk and beaver. Our only comfort against the "paint-catalogue house" that is spreading itself over the landscape, is the short life of it. Its materials are artificially dear—at any price. *Ideas* are cheaper and better for building-blocks; but houses built after my plan would not be good architecture, except for me and by me. Therefore I am not offering a "model house" for public inspection and free excursions, so much as a sort of house-model set up to paint pictures of and practice order and arrangement in—arrangement of a thousand items in one room—for one man. The monks were right, however,—loft floors should be high enough to pass under without stooping; low enough for reach to the galleried sandals and books, hammer and trowel, without climbing. Lives of saints and servants have been worn away by unnecessary steps. A great economist might rebuild the world on *work-shop* lines—paying rent their whole length. Every house cannot be a nursery nor a hotel. Neither would serve the *armadillo*—whose shell is of great beauty and perfect fitness to the life he lives.

If my *seventeen lamps* add anything to Ruskin's "Seven" it is in point of detail. I expect the elaboration of others whose experience is more elaborate—and not all made in Michigan. There are other fires for other regions and other anatomies, but the motto at my mantel reads: I WARM LOFTS.—I. S.

support, not cling.) You will note the framing of the house is visible from the outside as well as inside—showing the bones and sinews joined with ligaments of mortis and tenon and pegs, to yield but not break—a practical idea; and to show pattern and appearance of stability—an aesthetic idea. (Good timbers, good joining, do not need covering, and they resent it—as the inside of honest houses resents partitions, drapes, doors and cupboards that suggest secrets, skeletons and garbages—which the ferment-fly and babbling children would tell about anyway.)

You will observe that the small windows are to the south, curtained and shutter-awninged; the large windows, unobstructed, face the north where the best view presents, toward the high banks of Pisgah Bluffs and St. Peter's Point, and where the sun and shadows do not intrude upon the studio light; and where the Big Bear and Pole Star may be seen by night, when not outshone by the Aurora.

This house is placed by the compass, as will be seen on the dial-post brass-tacked to the cardinal points and set in the open park between the Dutch-door and the beach sands. "Dutch-door," not to be obsolete nor imitative, but to let in air and keep out hair and horns, quills and crawling things. (We want our siestas on the home-made bunk to be undisturbed, and we nature-creatures cannot all sleep together.)

Before you enter by the latch-string—which is a brass knocker serving also as pull, for economy—"No beauty, no use; no use, no beauty"—my father said)—you have noted a stone, white and regular as a man-made monument, but isn't. It stands upright on the north-wall sill—left extended to save sawing. (Art is care in essentials, carelessness in non-essentials, perhaps.) On this stone the Editor has already deciphered the words scratched with a silver cross from a nearby graveyard of the Ojibways, and carrying the song of my early coming and sometime going:

"So be it I am soon forgot of men  
And laid in alien soil by stranger hands;  
The pines above my head will mourn me then  
And waves intone my requiem on the sands.



IVAN SWIFT "ON THE REEL"  
MACKINAW—AUG. 1929.

Say rather this: He chose to make his friends  
In wood and field, with bird and flower and tree—  
Began his labor where our labor ends,  
And saved—the faith in immortality."

(After that the Editor will look for a lugubrious lofting at this house of woods melancholy.) Courage, Mr. Editor! Step in—boots and all. Navajo rugs are made to walk on, not to hang on walls or in glass cases; and the more wear the more beauty—as with man, we think. The wooden sabots, called *klompen*, stalled in the studio corner, have not been removed from feet to save the carpets; but rather for convenience betimes in our walking on the stones left bare by the receding of Great Lake waters. They were made by a Dutchman serving time in prison, and have earned his freedom by service and a sort of homely patience.

The naples-yellow amphora jar, and the bouquet of autumn pin-cherry leaves, a Japanese decoration from our Jibway land—which Italy envies. The brass-grill lantern swung from the log girder of the gallery marks a thousand years of Moorish culture. (May it not fall upon us—all at once!)

The frieze above the timber shelf might be a triumphal procession of Greek heroes, but happens to be portraits of real Hopis in red chalk. (How ludicrous the banged and bobbed creatures—in their originality!) The soap-weed disk of dizzy design is their snake-feeder, and they do say the serpents take on the religion woven into it and become harmless friends of man. The old field-compass here gives me bearings ahead by the backward sights, and the blue-print, carrying white lines and letters, is not a horoscope but may tell your fortune and mine. It is the engineer's ground-plan of this artists' colony—lots, parks, and roads of Jibway naming, like *Mosheka*, *Wa-boose*, *Kenebec* and *Mukwa*.

These tools in rack—grub-hoe, spud, maul, ax, saw and cant-hook—are implements of labor in our woods and ornaments in our parlor; the brush-scythe a symbol of Time—that cuts us if we take him not by the snathe. The motto on the wall bears upon this cutting: "*He who sendeth a message by a fool,*

*cutteth off the feet and drinketh damage.*" (William Morris was not such a fool when he left me the message that a house should be a barn with windows and open grate—a corner for binding books, one for husking maize, one for rest, and one for entertainment of the king.)

No objection to your trying our throne-chair, Mr. Editor; but it does not fit everybody and it is a hard fixture. If you do not favor the position you will have to move yourself. Thrones, monk-benches and bishop-couches keep their places on the floor. For ease and free movement we climb up to the Hay of Opinions—nearer the rafters.

Now we are at the back door—wider than the front, that guests who like us not may depart in fullness as they entered in freedom; and the blacksmith-made bolt and cross-bars of oak say Exit and One-way Street to those of left-side intentions. Another motto here, as a parting injunction, and lest we fall behind old Solomon—“*Where no fuel is the fire goeth out; where there is no tale-bearer the strife ceaseth.*” (A wise man makes his home where there is fuel to burn and water to extinguish fire at his will. The elements are friends to the amiable.)

If the Editor is not weary of these charted notions and will remain to lunch—here is the buttery, a dish within a dish and cold water between for a gesture of ice. On the shelves between studs—covered glass jars of rice, beans, prunes and tapioca, kept in cleanliness and visible measure; old English picture-plate, gold-bordered, depicting Eaton jackets and a brother’s fight even in Dickens’ time; a bright vermilion box for company cutlery; a brown jug with fresh fagot of cedar, pots and pans of New Orleans blue, containing an accidental carrot and a yellow-green cucumber—which it were a pity to eat and remove from such noble service to beauty—on the serving-table. The steel knives and forks toed into the clap-boards are repetition-design as well as handy articles for ready use without the racket of fumbling. (This planked floor lies on logs for like reason. When our raw nerves crave squeaking we will file the saws or adopt a bat-family.) The suspended

steelyards from my grandfather's scrap-barrel, are a warning and a warranty of justice. (If there is a crime worse than stealing, it is being stolen from!—*Poor Richard* might say.)

Here, over the "sheep-pen" fence, the dining-table is hand-made, hand-set and limited—like the books in the bindery above us—and hinged to the wall to save leg-building and arms-length from the server to save leg-weariness. The oranges are here because the bowl is old-blue—and the sun-glow and nasturtium are not with us in all seasons. The black-salamander tile is for the tea-pot—because perhaps he does not resent heat or cold.

The seat you are to sit on, Mr. Editor, must be cushioned with this "oriental philosophy," as good one side up as the other. The seat is my worldly-riches chest, hard and heavy; yet less heavy under us than upon us. (This rug on the chest, not concealed in it, no burglar or assessor will highly appraise and deprive me of.) Now my old colonial poker here will serve as dinner-gong, dropped in ritual against the fireplace stones. It is our only music indoors. (The waves on the beach and the birds and bees in the blossoms must be heard.) A great tenor was a guest and said my poker sang "B natural," so the symbol on the mantel-timber repeats the word. The polished cobbles shining in the fire-light are the eyes of the beetle of sun-worship, and yonder is the carved prayer of the Mongols. So it seems there is room here for all religions—and they raise no conflict.

The beam behind you, Mr. Editor, is the first tread of Eternal-life Steps. It drops down like stairs, as you see, to the window, unlighted; to the clock, unwound and unmoving, like time in childhood; to the fire-basket and -dogs of life and business, battle and procreation—where we burn and sputter and ascend in soot and smoke to the outer winds. (Ah, there is one that escapes—one in a million! The mouse has found his way out the cool side, and up the hearth-broom to the book-shelf. The books are even the mouse's friends.) Now the window is double; light comes in abundantly. The books must have opened the shutters! One more climb, and the bed

and sleep and heaven again, and a great dreaming. We have descended and ascended the Indian's stairs of no-beginning-and-no-end; and our Lofts' wall plan is that, in timber—to those who read the law in symbols.

On this library table, heavy and firm-footed; large enough that the implements of a craftsman may have each its place without moving, and leave room for Rodin and Burns in plaster and Buddha in bronze for wise company; quills of the sea-gull, seasoned in hot sand; pencils, paste-pots, pens and protractors; mauve letters saved for some lovely implication, and bills of the money-world's devising—to be paid, as the price of freedom, with these etchings and bindings and songs my solitude has stored in this large drawer of finished product—the Drawer of Dreams-come-true.

This way out, Mr. Editor. The monogram on the outer door is my signature and seal in one, and the Indian characters across the pound-poles of the pergola may be interpreted, "*The wrath and eyes of God by day and night guard this house and those who here belong.*" The crosses on the larger wall-spaces are not the poetry of catholicism nor the mercy of the hospital, though both might be here on occasion; but the severe *stars* of the Navajo weaving. So here is Heaven, to us simple people; and perhaps, St. Peter with the keys!

Glad you came, Mr. Editor. The way out of the woods is marked by no sign-boards, or concrete walks, or oil-stations. The great hemlock is the first turn, the group of lindens against the lake, the spreading oak; then to the left toward the bluff and the moss-covered boulder; then right up the cartway of the first settlers. (Take short steps, and time enough is not too much.) You'll know the high-road by the traffic and the noise and dust of it. I go that way seldom, but I keep the trail open—for the vanishing wild-life. (Until bells are put on hunters, there must be some refuge for deer and hunted people—like editors, and odd fellows like myself.)

## THE BLUE CRANE

Across nine miles of calm water—  
 Water yet stained by the bleeding hoofs  
 Of the hour-gone sun—  
 Skillagalee Light burns like a spot-welder  
 Riveting a purple island to the rim of the world.  
 From my heavy Dutch-door pane,  
 When my back is to the candles and the green globe  
 Of my orbit-lamp, I can make out the little eye  
 Shining like a moored star—  
 Warning from my coast  
 All but mariners gone mad.

Two tallow dips are on my mantel,  
 Serving their little utmost to my fathers  
 Who command me to save this landmark.  
 How much larger is the light of Skillagalee,  
 Builded by engineers of the new time!  
 Yet the candles are at hand and of more comfort,  
 As the moths testify—  
 Though my shrine is often their burial-place.

This house, now in the making,  
 Is of old timber from the beaches,  
 Old-weather with green hangings and a navajo  
 And symbols of eternal things—  
 No longer reckoned so.  
 It is a quiet place full of eloquent whispers  
 In summer, and cedar trees perfume the lofts.  
 The white birch stands a trim sentry  
 Against the boulder patterns,  
 And a blue crane is at peace with the night,  
 On the furthermost rock along shore.

After my years of unquietness  
 This house is as a candle in the dark;  
 But it seems a burial-place of something I have known,  
 Or something that has been a part of me in cities,  
 Or something I have sensed among romping children  
 And the reminiscences of kinsfolk  
 Who pass time in homely converse.

I have prepared my house to my liking,  
 And it lights a corner of the wilderness;  
 But moth-men find this a burial-place  
 Of a life to their liking,  
 And seek the larger light on the runway of the loud ships—  
 The light that shines like Skillagalee  
 Across the bleeding foot-prints of the sun.

At times I seem the blue crane  
 On the furthermost rock;  
 Yet the spirits of my fathers  
 Have aided in the laying of these stones

And the framing of these rafters,  
And the Indians upon whose graves its corners are builded  
Have signed these plans  
And are my silent and wise company.

Let me be the man, on the rough coast,  
My house of seasoned timber;  
Though I seem at times like the blue crane  
On the furthermost rock.  
Somewhere, on other shores, in peace with night,  
Are my fellows, content with little candles  
In quietness, keeping the landmarks—  
Content with a strong house of clean faith  
And removed from the light of Skillagalee  
Nine miles across the water.

## A TREASURE CHEST

BY WALTER A. TERPENNING  
(Western State Teachers' College)

"And tell me, people of Orphalese, what have you in these houses?  
And what is it you guard with fastened doors?

"Have you peace, the quiet urge that reveals your power?

"Have you remembrances, the glimmering arches that span the sum-  
mits of the mind?

"Have you beauty, that leads the heart from things fashioned of  
wood and stone to the holy mountain?

"Tell me have you these in your houses?"

—*Kahlil Gibran, the Prophet.*

I SHOULD like to paraphrase Gibran and ask, "People of Michigan, what have you stored away in your old trunks?

"And what is it you hoard in your secluded attics?

"Have you sentiments that melt your isolated existence into  
the great life?

"Have you treasures of memory that you would not exchange  
for the gold of Ophir?

"Have you reminders of the forgotten past that intoxicate  
your imagination and release you in time?

"Tell me, have you these in your attics?"

I recently visited my old home, where I repaired to the attic, and rifled my old chest, wherein were stored the books, toys, and other riches of a happy boyhood. Moth and rust had rendered some of them as much out of repair as is the boyhood, but they are not too far gone to mend, and some of the boyhood shows signs of revival. "A man loves to review his own mind," says Dr. Johnson, and I should like to recommend the method suggested above for so doing. In fact, as I fondled those symbols of that heaven which "lies about us in our infancy," I resurrected some dead selves which I had unknowingly interred in that old box. Whether pathetic or humorous I cannot judge, but they were most intimate selves which I would exhibit only to those historically-minded elect, as one casts his pearls only before those who can appreciate pearls.

Among the hoarded books which looked most familiar were "The International Speaker," from which I memorized many a "piece" with which to embellish programs of Christmas trees, Children's Days, and Fourth of July picnics; "Evenings with Moody and Sankey," a book of sermons, several of which I committed to memory. It was from these books and my father's readings from his old Fifth Reader from which I derived most of my oratorical ambitions, ambitions which suffered a great deflation when one day my sister caught me standing on the breastgirt of the old barn declaiming to the herd of cows from the text, "What think ye?" and reported the sermon to the rest of the family and the neighbors. I decided that my call to preach must have been some other noise.

The equally well-worn array of pictures ranged all the way from the frog who would a-wooing go to the newspaper clippings of Gentleman Jim Corbett. So familiar was I with the story of the latter that when "The Roar of the Crowd" was published, I was able to recite many of the incidents ahead of the text. Corbett was so much a hero of mine that I was about to emulate him in a pugilistic career when, on my first day in the district school, a little German boy led a few rights and lefts to my eyes, nose, and lips which made me decide to let Fitzsimmons have the belt when Corbett was through with it.

No keepsake which the old trunk was made to disgorge had kept more vivid recollections than the shingle stuck full of Alto tobacco tags, the most liberal contributions of hard-spitting hired men. It reminded me of the joys of anticipation and realization of chewing my first chew. Of all my sins that were really worth committing that one seems to me the least dangerous, and if it had for me again the same stimulus, curiosity, and excitement, I should be willing to endure the suffering which followed and take my second chew even yet.

Among the toys was a relic of my first large-scale Christmas shopping. It was on the first occasion of the sort on which I had a large sum of money to spend. I was to lay out fifty cents in presents for the whole family, father, mother, four brothers, and two sisters. I was to have a whole day for my

shopping tour of Brown City. The first suggestion that got my attention was a tin man and woman carrying an umbrella and satchel and leading a dog by a string. By winding them up, as we used to do Ford automobiles, they were enabled to walk across the floor. The only difficulty was that they cost just fifty cents. I made many trips to the half dozen stores in the village, returning many times to the intriguing man and woman. Finally, when notified that it was time to go home, I purchased the expensive present for myself and decided to let the rest of the family play with it. There are many dents and wrinkles and bulges in the old toy; the dog is lost along with the lady's satchel, as dogs and ladies' satchels are wont to be; but the value of the wonder has increased to many half dollars.

Perhaps the portion of the contents the perusal of which was most exhilarating, was a bunch of communications which, by using a strong imagination and reading between the lines, might be considered love letters, from girls who, like Becky Thatcher, were quite capable of making a poor, defenceless boy want to die—temporarily.

But the contents of the trunk proved to be of slight interest in comparison with the irrisistible attraction of the trunk itself. It was a small, home-made affair, about two feet long with a rounding top. It had been brought to Rhode Island from Amsterdam some time before 1672 by one of three Terpenning brothers who emigrated from Holland in order to escape the Bubonic plague. From Rhode Island it was brought to Columbia County, New York, and finally from Cortland County, New York, to Michigan, whence so many New York trunks did come. My father presented it to me. Twenty-five years ago, I papered the inside of the trunk with sheets from the "Methodist Recorder". Upon investigation I discovered that some other enterprising owner had done similar decorating. I carefully removed my Methodist Recorder, and uncovered a newspaper published in Cortland County in 1846, giving, among other most interesting communications, the latest news of General Scott's army in Mexico. After the exciting

perusal of this paper, I was encouraged to undertake the delicate task of soaking and scraping off two coats of very old wall-paper, under which I found:

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HUDSON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1814

The paper-hanger had used the front page, a good share of which was taken up by advertising, but there were two columns containing names of 251 citizens of Hudson who had letters remaining in the postoffice September 39, 1814. Names of many of my friends were there, but I looked in vain for the name Terpenning. Evidently my relatives did not get any mail, or else they collected it promptly. They seemed also not to have anything to advertise nor to be doing anything remarkable enough to get their names on the front page. The following were among the advertisements which I found most interesting and which seemed to me to furnish excellent evidence of the type of social and economic life which many of our Michigan forbears lived before they circumspiced this peninsula amoe-nam:

Abraham B. Vanderpoel  
Has Taken as a Co-partner in Business  
Alexander M'Donnell

And the concerns of Abraham B. Vanderpoel are this day closed. It has become therefore necessary that all persons indebted as well to the said Abraham B. Vanderpoel or the late firm of Vanderpoel and Phillips should without delay make settlement of their indebtiveness. And the books of the firm are for that purpose left at the office of Vanderpoel and M'Donnell, who will attend to the settlement of the accounts.

At their well-known headquarters in the village the subscribers offer a handsome and well-chosen assortment of

Dry Goods  
Hardware and Groceries

as cheap as can be purchased north of New York. They trust, with their care for the accommodation of their customers, a

generous and candid public will not be unmindful of their claims upon them for patronage.

A. B. Vanderpoel  
Filander McDonnell  
Kinderhook, September 1, 1814

Just received at  
Stoddard and Irish's Book Store and Printing Office  
Belinda, by Maria Edgeworth, 2 volumes on Germany by the  
Baroness Stael Holstein, Cook's Voyage, a new edition  
with plates.

Also almost every article usually kept by Booksellers and Stationers.

Pink, Cream and Sky blue letter paper.

Drawing and Foolscap Paper.

Quills, Wafers, Pen knives, and Sealing wax.

School books of all kinds well bound.

All the classical books in common usage.

Blank Books of every description.

Ledgers, double and single ruled. Day, Invoice, Cash.

Pocket Memorandum Books.

Ruled and bound with beautiful covers.

Hudson, September 26, 1814

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Here is an illustration of the business which the thirty-two-year-old president-to-be, Martin Van Buren, was doing twelve years after the "Little Magician" completed his studies under Van Ness, Aaron Burr's second in the duel with Alexander Hamilton:

#### That Valuable Farm

Lately the estate of Killian Van Resselher deceased, situated in the county of Columbia 3½ miles north of the city of Hudson near the Hudson River containing upwards of three hundred acres of land, on which there is a large brick dwelling house and barns sufficient to contain sixty tons of hay. The farm is well proportioned into woods, arable and meadow grounds having an excellent and extensive orchard of bearing apple trees and a garden of choice fruit trees.

It will be sold for its fair valuation.

For particulars see Peter Lawrence Van Kleeck, Attorney Elbert Herring, New York, or Martin Van Buren, Esq., Hudson.  
Albany, September 14, 1814.

He was still dealing in real estate in 1836 when he signed the deed for an 80-acre farm at Dearborn, Michigan, which my children's great-great-grandfather bought from the government during that year.

In 1814, rum was still a staple grocery:

Rum, Tea, Coffee.

Pickles, Codfish, etc.

16 Hhds. good flavored Rum.

1 Pipe proof Brandy.

10 Chests Hudson Skin Tea.

10 Bags Coffee.

10 Bags Pepper.

30 Bbls. Pickled Codfish

For sale by .....

June 14, 1814

Habit and Ladies' Dresses

Mrs. Scott

Takes this method to inform the ladies of Hudson and vicinity that she has commenced the above business at

No. 99 Warren Street

Next door to City Hotel where she solicits a share of public patronage.

Hudson, August 26, 1814

Cornelius Masten

Attorney-at-Law

Has removed his office to his dwelling a few doors south of Major Deyo's Hotel in Kinderhook; where all professional business will be attended to faithfully and promptly.

Kinderhook, December 25, 1814

Rec'd at Norman's Book Store

A system of domestic cookery, formed from principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families throughout the United States.

Just Received

And for Sale at This Office

Price 1 s. 6 d.

The Trial of James Graham  
before the

Hon. Ambrose Spencer, Esq.  
 for the  
 Murder  
 of  
 Hugh Cameron and Alexander M'Gullvarae,  
 In Deloi, Delaware County, July 14, 1813  
 Taken during the trial by Aaron Clark  
 July 17, 1814

Just Published and for sale at Norman's Book Store  
 Germany

by the Baroness Stael Holstein

A highly interesting work after a strict examination of the public censor was permitted to be printed in Paris, but when the edition was finished and almost ready for publication it was suppressed and the whole edition of ten thousand copies was destroyed by Bonaparte's minister of police, Gen. Savary, duke of Rovigo, and the authoress ordered to deliver the copy from which it had been printed and to quit France in 24 hours.

September 13, 1814

Patent Spinning Machine

The public are respectfully informed that the new and useful improvement on spinning invented by John Brown of Confidence called Farmer's Spinner is sold in the county of Columbia by the subscriber. This machine recommended itself to the attention and patronage of the public by the following properties: it is light, can be carried from place to place, it spins ..... from the roll, will spin ten or fifteen strands at once, it is easily operated and would probably be found very useful. The subscriber will dispose of single rights for use in the above county. The machine may be seen in operation at his house three miles north of the city of Hudson.

Daniel Merwin Jun.  
 Hudson, August 16, 1814.

Codliver oil was apparently more plentiful before vitamins were discovered.

65 Barrels of  
 Liver Oil  
 For Sale for Cash  
 Or will be exchanged for good upper leather by the subscriber  
 Nathan Sears  
 Hudson, Sept. 6, 1814

To be Sold by the Subscriber  
A few barrels of  
Oil & Blubber  
Of excellent quality  
Robert Taylor  
Sept. 8, 1814

Reuben Moores  
No. 116 Warren St.  
Has just received from New York a fresh supply of  
Dry Goods

Amongst which are the following—vis  
Broadclothes, Kerseymeres, Coatings, Flannel Batzes, Swans-  
down Toilinet, and Silk Vestings, Calicoes, Ginghams, India  
Muslins, Cotton Suitings, Apron Checks, Silk and Cotton  
Umbrellas, Silk and Cotton Shawls, and handkerchiefs, Cam-  
bric, Book, and Jaconet, Muslins, Linen Cambric, Lenoes, black  
and white laces, Frik? Beaver and kid gloves, worsted and  
cotton hose, Dimities, Diapers, Russian Sheeting, Tabby and  
Manchester velvets and cards, black Satin, plaid velain, and  
black Lustrings, black and white Crane, Bombazets and Wil-  
bores, Buckskin mittens, Suspenders, Blankets, and other ar-  
ticles not here innumerable.

He has also on hand a few  
Groceries

of the first quality—consisting of Salt, Rum, Molasses, Soap,  
Lump and Brown Sugars, Hyson, Skin, Suchong and Bohea  
Teas, Coffee, Chockolate, Pepper, Alspice, Cassia, Caffia, Ginger,  
Starch, Flotant and N. Orleans, Indigo, &c. Also complete  
assortment of Paparmed and common Harness Trimmings and  
Saddlery Warewhips &c.

Which with his usual quantity of Home Manufactured  
Goods, such as broadclothes, Kersermeres, Ginghams, Checks,  
Stripes, and Twills, Velvets, and Cards, Taitians, Bed Tickings,  
Cotton Shirtings, and Sheetings, Table Cloths, Linen and  
Cotton Diapers, Carpet, Yarn, &c. makes his assortment as  
complete as any in the city.

All of which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.  
Hudson, May, 1814

Instead of “Father John’s Medicine”, “Pink Pills for Pale  
People”, “Dr. King’s New Discovery”, and “Lydia E. Pink-  
ham’s Vegetable Compound”, here is what the drug store  
shelves held in 1814:

## Drugs and Medicine

Adriel Pease

At 87 Warren Street, near the bank of Columbia Has received a large supply of drugs and medicines of the best quality which he offers for sale at reasonable terms. Also patent medicines vis: Roger's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent for the Consumption; Lee's Infallible Ague Drops; Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges; Wheaton's Itch Ointment; Wheaton's Jaundice Bitters; Doctor Roger's Anti-Billious Pills and Bitters; Doctor Hahn's Pills; Lee's New London and Windham Bilious Pills; Harlen Oil, Balsam of Honey; Dr. Clark Sandford's prepared superfine Yellow Bark; Dr. Isaac Averill's Sovereign Remedy for the Piles; Hooper's Pills; Turlington's Balsam of Life. &c., &c.

Hudson, January 7, 1814

For purposes of amusement, the advertising found in the paper of 1846 shows great progress as compared with 1814. I got as much historical comedy out of reading the advertisements as Andy Gump gets out of an inspection of Min's family album.

I quote with little comment:

Beware of Imitation  
and  
Fraud

Persons who have experienced the good qualities of Dr. Robert B. Folger's Olosaonian or All Healing Balsam, have applied to the different agencies established for its sale, and have been put off with an inferior article, an imitation of the Great Remedy, under the spurious pretext that it was the same. They have returned and told of the fraud. Believe not the deceiver. The lie which the whole matter bears on the face of it, is alone sufficient to stamp the scheme with the deep infamy which it deserves.

Dr. Robert B. Folger's Olosaonian or All Healing Balsam is now prepared only by himself. It is not subject to those adulterations formerly complained of, nor is it made up cheap and small, for the purpose of gulling people out of their money. It has lost none of its virtues. The certificates which daily appear show this to be so, even though the name of Folger be removed from them and another name substituted for it. There is no such trickery needed to establish the reputation of Olo-

saonian, nor shall I, under the hypocritical pretense of being an Oddfellow send circulars to their lodges throughout the United States, with the hope of deceiving them with the belief that I am a friend of the Institution. All this kind of humbuggery I detest and here assert that if my Olosaonian is not what it claims to be and will not rise in the estimation of the world by its own merits, I hope it will sink into oblivion. I shall not labor to build upon a foundation of slander, nor go about privately or in the dark, destroy the reputation of those opposed to me in business, but starting with clean hands and a character unspotted, I shall endeavor to recommend my Olosaonian as a true and infallible cure for

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 LUNGS

**Dr. C. C. Vaughn's Advertisement of 1846:**

The great American remedy—Vaughn's Lithontrathic Mixture. This universal panacea is now being introduced into Europe, the East and West Indias, and South America and all other parts of the globe where disease exists in any form. The U. S. and all the Canadas have for the past three years severely tested the virtues which the proprietor, upon the introduction of this medicine, hesitated not to say it possessed. In introducing this great vegetable remedy, the most startling testimonials were made on the part of the medicine—so novel was the theory—the principle upon which the cures were to be effected that people threw up their hands and cried, "What next?"

I wonder when it became unprofessional for physicians to advertise?

**W. M. Deming, M. D.**

Physician and Surgeon, takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Cortland County that he has permanently located himself in the village of Cortland, in the office formerly occupied by a dentist (south end of Eagle Tavern) where he

can be consulted at all hours on the various diseases incidental to the human system.

In addition to a regular medical education, Dr. Deming has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the German Method of Practice

He discriminates disease by examining the urine brought in a clean, two-ounce vial, first in the morning is preferred, and as a record is kept of all cases examined, name and age is required.

The prevalence of tuberculosis and the hopelessness of its victims, which, before the days of modern medicine, tended to make them more easily duped, have multiplied quack remedies for consumption. Here is the way in which quacks capitalized on ignorance in 1814:

Haste, Tell the White Man  
Consumption  
Has no More Terror  
Brant's Indian  
Pulmonary Balsam

Cases the most hopeless, such cases as the best physicians had pronounced incurable, and some that were believed to be in a dying state, yet live to tell how miraculously they have been preserved and cured by the all-healing, soothing, and purifying efficacy of this wonderful Indian remedy. It calms and pacifies the nerves, soothes and allays cough and expectoration, purifies the blood, and heals and cures internal ulcers in the lungs and elsewhere, as certainly as the purifying extract mentioned below heals and cures eruptions, sores, ulcers, and all scrofulous affections externally. Those who have consumptus, coughs, colds, asthma, or bronchitis, spitting blood, pains in the breast or back, or any pulmonary symptoms, or painful chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, gout, or want of nervous energy Must Use the Pulmonary Balsam. And those who have scrofula, erysipelas, eruptions, sores, ulcers, ulcerated sore mouth, nursing sore mouth, biles, bald head, liver complaint, piles, fever sore, salt rheum, pimples on the face, and female weakness and derangements, whether they be suppressions or other weaknesses may use the purifying extract which purifies the blood and regulates the secretions as to produce healthy actions in all the natural functions of the system. We warrant and assure all interested that one bottle of either of these medicines contains four times as much alternative and blood-

purifying virtue in each bottle as there is in the bottle of any sarsaparilla or any medicine ever offered for sale and yet these medicines are purely and wholly vegetable.

Denton's Healing Vegetable Balsam

This medicine is good for coughs, colds, and prevents taking cold, will heal the lungs, lame back, gravel and kidney complaints, pain in the side, stomach, or breast, ague in the face, breast, nervous complaint, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia and liver ache and bowels. It will cure flesh wounds, chill-blains, and frost bite on man and beast, and takes the soreness out of any part of the body, bleeding at the lungs, chronic rheumatism, worms, summer complaint. Bloating apoplexy, cleansing the blood and saving the necessity of bleeding, chronic stiff neck, sore mouth, sore throat, whooping cough, corns on toes. It will create an appetite.

All persons wishing to purchase my balsam will notice that the bottles are all eight square and will be sold the larger 50c, the smaller 25c.

H. G. Van Anden

The following advertisers, unlike their successors in the colorful, two-page automobile advertisements, evidently had not learned to capitalize on sex appeal, human vanity, snobishness, and extravagance.

New Carriage Establishment  
at the  
Old Stand of John Legg

In Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y.

The subscribers having recently purchased the Extensive Carriage Manufacturing Establishment of Mr. John Legg in Skaneateles are now prepared to furnish any and all kinds of work in their line to order at the shortest notice. They have in their employ the most experienced workmen in every branch, and have on hand a well-selected stock of every kind of fabric and consequently are enabled to supply those who want an unquestionable article at a cheaper rate than can be obtained elsewhere.

This sounds suggestive of what the economist calls "cut-throat" competition:

## Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Come for the Lowest Prices and Best Quality regardless of those humbugs, "Skaneateles", "Clear the Track", "Twenty-five per cent lower than former prices", "New Store", &c.

Come and see for yourselves, and compare with Auburn and Syracuse prices. We shall adopt the motto—"Not to Be Undersold!"

C. Pardee

This was evidently another water cure:

Just published in a neat volume, 144 pages, illustrated, with an explanatory Lithographic Print. Price 25c

The Philosophy of the  
Water Cure

A Development of the  
True Principles  
of  
Health and Longevity

Below are some of the best sellers of 1846:

The Most Exciting and Interesting Work Ever Published.  
Price only 25c

The Lives of the Felons;  
Being concise histories of the most notorious  
Bank Robbers, Burglars, Pickpockets, and Forgers that ever  
flourished in America—With

Twelve Engravings  
Including fine characteristic portraits

Cheapest Dollar's Worth ever Offered!  
Five Excellent and Well-selected Romances.

The following popular works have been recently issued at the low price of 25 cents each. We will sell the whole five for one dollar. They will cost but a trifling postage by mail. Love and Mesmerism—by Horace Smith, Esq. This is a highly exciting story, the scene of which is laid in Venice. It is replete with startling and mysterious incidents, pathetic and affecting scenes, and is withal worthy the high reputation of the eminent author. It contains 168 closely printed, double columns, large octavo pages, all for 25 cents.

The Story of a Royal Favorite  
By Mrs. Gore. Here is another splendid story by the famous authoress of "Abednego, the Money Lender", "The Banker's

Wife", and other popular books. Like all of Mrs. Gore's books, the incidents of this story are of a nature which fixes the attention so closely that you cannot stop when you have read one chapter.

**The Whiteboys.** A story written in 1842 by Mrs. S. C. Hall. This celebrated lady is so well known as a writer of stories of Irish character that it would be superfluous for us to praise this exciting history of the Whiteboys. Suffice it then to say that the book contains 151 pages closely printed, large octavo, double column, as much as any ordinary 3 volume English novel.

Price only 25 cents.

(Had Dickens seen the above, he would surely have added it to his "American Notes".)

**The Lady of Milan, or Fidelity unto Death**, an affecting tale of love and true affection, founded in fact, and exhibiting in glowing colors the devotion of a woman's heart. This beautifully written story may be read with profit by every young lady in our land and exhibits those true principles which should animate the breast of every virtuous female.

Unfortunately the record of the fifth of these best sellers of great-grandmother's day has been lost. Perhaps the trunk-paperer tore it off as a reminder to purchase it the first time she had twenty-five cents to spare. No doubt the seller of books tried to work up to a climax, so we may conclude that the last of the five was at least worthy of its associates. The strongest appeal to modern readers is the price.

Among the interesting news items which seemed to me to be of interest to this generation, either of the first two might well head the list:

*Seizure and Destruction of Brandy* in the Sandwich Islands. By the laws of these islands, ardent spirit is a contraband article.

We learn by the Polynesian, a paper printed in Honolulu, that on the 9th of November, five barrels of brandy were seized in that part by the prefect of police, as they were being smuggled ashore from the Hamburg brig Helene. They were taken to the custom-house, where they were recognized by Mr. Godfrey, supercargo of the Helene, who, however, denied all knowl-

edge of the transaction. The offence, by the present laws, subjected the vessel to confiscation, and the principals and accessories to fines of \$1000 each; but in consideration of its being the first offence that had come to the knowledge of the government, the attorney-general, with the advice of the ministers, forebore to prosecute the case to the full extent of the law, but imposed in lieu, a forfeiture of \$2500 which was promptly paid into the king's treasury. The forfeited liquor was publicly emptied into the street in front of the custom house.

Mr. Forsyth, a Richmond baker, has succeeded in making bread with farina washed from the rhizomes or branching roots of the common fern which usually fill the ground on which this plant has long grown. The pulp of the roots will also, he says, make good beer; and as food for pigs when boiled they have long been known to be of great value.

(Homebrewers will find a helpful suggestion as to an alternative disposal of their product in the last sentence of the above advertisement.)

This would still be news:

**A Female Miser.**—An old woman who for years kept a small cake stand in Second St., Philadelphia, and lived in extreme poverty in an old shanty that stood in the neighborhood court, suddenly sickened and died, to all appearance, a few days since. A daughter went to look after her mother's remains, but not having enough wherewith to buy a winding sheet searched among her parent's effects for a few garments in which to give her a decent burial, when to her astonishment she discovered a bag containing seventeen hundred dollars in specie. The preparations for the funeral went on for about a day and a half, when the old woman began to show signs of vitality and upon the application of stimulants completely recovered and now is doing as well as could be expected. The affair created considerable stir in the vicinity in which it took place, and it seems to be the general received opinion that it was nothing else in the world which woke the old woman from death but the jingling of her money bag.

Murders and hangings were news in 1846 and when they were not plentiful enough at home, such items could be imported:

Horrible affair. In Georgetown, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, there lately occurred a desperate and murderous affray. A man named Burr had misused and beaten his wife and the neighbors, taking her part, determined to tar and feather him. They accordingly went to a house where he was and commenced an attack. He was supported by a woman who was living with him as a paramour and her friend. They resisted the attack and a desperate fight ensued. The assailants were fifteen in number and rather superior to the attack. Six persons were wounded in the affray, four of whom, James Craig, George Palm, O. Wick, and George Flench, it is supposed will die. Burr himself was wounded, but it is thought he will recover. Burr's paramour, whose name is Stately, fought in his defence with an ax and wounded several. Her father was among those supposed to be mortally wounded.

A few days since, Charles Mosler was hanged in Philadelphia for the murder of his wife. Death was a happy release for him, inasmuch as he had been tortured by the greatest horrors attendant upon a diseased imagination, fancying that his wife, whose throat he had cut, visited him in her mutilated shape in his cell. The execution was attended by the usual mawkish and sickening ceremonies, for a description of which we shall not make room.

(Modern editors please take note of the last sentence.)

#### A Frightful Murder in Belgium.

The Brussels papers state that the young Count de Liederkeke, the representative of one of the oldest families in Belgium, entered a small chapel contiguous to his chateau in the neighborhood of Namur and, without any motive fired at his two sisters, who were engaged in their devotions. The eldest sister fell dead on the spot. The count then fired twice at the survivor, and the second time wounded her mortally. The miserable perpetrator of this double deed hurried away vowed vengeance against other members of his family. It is supposed that he has destroyed himself as he has not yet been found, and his dog returned late at night to the chateau without him. The bodies of the young countesses were conveyed by the peasants to the chateau. It is asserted that the count is subject to fits of insanity, which became more violent since the recent death of his parents.

Such paragraphs as the following served to fill in:

At Shaftesbury Market, a Jew by the name of Marcus Lewis offered for sale two hogs, and after great laughter amongst the dealers, he ultimately sold them for two pounds, the first instance ever heard of an Israelite dealing in pork, it being also his Sabbath day.

**A Singular Event.**—A gentleman of the name of Cooley, of West Milford, Hudson County, New York, was riding in the road near his dwelling, when a willow tree fell upon him and killed him instantly. Forty-three years ago his eldest brother planted the twig in his childhood which produced that tree. Who can tell what may occur hereafter?

#### Death of a Distinguished Citizen.

Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat expired in his residence in Jefferson County, Florida, on the 15th of April. He was the son of Joachim and Caroline Bonaparte Murat, king and queen of Naples, the former the celebrated Marshall of Napoleon, the latter a sister of the immortal emperor.

Part of the following story was gone, but it might well have been the incident which furnished George Eliot the suggestion for "Adam Bede":

#### Fate of the Seduced One.

When a poor girl makes a false step, there are none to persecute her so industriously as her own sex, and too frequently her own relatives. We subjoin an affecting case from the London Dispatch in illustration of these melancholy facts: a young girl named Jane Taylor was indicted for the wilful murder of her infant child, Henry Peter Taylor. The circumstances attending this case were of a very painful nature; the prisoner who was a very pretty girl and has hitherto been respectable and industrious, had been in service at Leamington, and while there had been seduced by a person whose name did not transpire. When her state became apparent she lost her position. A child being born, she went to her mother's, but she shut the door in her face, and told her if she did not go away, she would give her in charge to the police. The poor girl went to a married brother's at Hunningham, where she and her sister lived for six weeks, but the brother having received notice to quit his cottage for harboring his sister and her innocent babe, he was obliged to tell her to depart as he

himself would have no home in the morning. The prisoner, then in a weakly state, left her brother's house with the baby about four o'clock in the afternoon when it was getting dark. She went in the direction of Leamington, to which place it was understood she was going. Between six and seven o'clock of that evening something white was seen floating and a gurgling noise heard on the waters of the Warwick and Knappen Canal. A man named ..... rushed to the spot and found the unfortunate babe gurgling in the water.

I should like a conclusion to the following story, the original one having been obliterated:

#### The Dog that Wouldn't Drown.

The following laughable incident, which illustrates somewhat the superstition of the negro, we are permitted to copy from a private letter dated at Nashville, Tennessee:

Attached to the city hotel is an old terrier dog named Frouf, that has grown gray in the service of ratting. Old age has rendered him useless; and besides, he is afflicted with a kind of asthmatic cough, which greatly annoys the guests of the house, more particularly during meals. The proprietor, ever anxious to promote the quiet and comfort of the house, gives Bill, one of the servants, half a dollar, and tells him to put old Frouf where no one would be disturbed by his coughing again. Soon after dark, Bill goes in the kitchen, shows his money to "the boys" and tells them he is "gwine down to drown Frouf in the river", which runs in the rear of, and near the house.

"Don't you do no such a thing," says the boys, "if you do, old Frouf's cough will haunt you as long as you live."

"Cough or no cough," says Bill, "I'se got the money and A'm gwine to keep it, and run the risk."

Off goes Bill and the dog to the river, and in a short time back came the latter, dripping wet and a rope about his neck, showing at once how he had escaped. The "boys" removed the rope and covered the dog up carefully in Bill's bed, who soon after came in and said, "Well, Old Frouf is in the bottom of the river—you never hears him cough any more!" "Don't you believe that," says the boys, "Frouf's ghost will haunt you as long as you live."

\* \* \* \* \*

"A word," says Professor Cooley, is a vehicle, a boat floating down from the past, laden with the thought of men we never

saw; and in coming to understand it, we enter not only into the minds of our contemporaries, but into the general mind of humanity continuous through time." That is true of my box. It, too, is a boat, well laden with a cargo of old thoughts and glimmering remembrances. I shall rechristen it, this time not with wall-paper, nor Methodist Recorders, but with a can of varnish, and may it sail on through the generations reminding sons of Michigan that they have a history, and may it take on an increasing accumulation of treasures new and old.

## THE ATTIC

BY IDA WESTERVELT SIBLEY  
HARRISON, MICH.

Up in the attic bare and brown  
Treasures of yore hide away;  
Covered with cobwebs and dust of the years  
Are the chests of yesterday.

Raise the lids with a gentle hand,  
Lift the treasures with care,  
Somebody loved them long ago—  
Somebody thought them fair.

Grandmother's gloves of faded lace,  
A gaily painted fan—  
Ear rings of jet with brooch to match,  
Brocade from a foreign land;

Grandfather's badge of the G. A. R.,  
A faded coat of blue—  
(Buttons tarnished were once bright  
Above that heart so true);

Mother's gown of bridal white,  
A lacy veil rich and rare;  
Satin slippers trimmed with beads,  
A curl of auburn hair;

Father's picture, debonair,  
In a case of brown;  
Boots of soft and shining kid,  
Hat with stovepipe crown;

Brother's treasured signet ring,  
Sister's string of pearls,  
Baby's pair of tiny shoes  
And box of golden curls.

Relics dear of days long gone  
In a misty past;  
Links of love of a broken chain  
Heaven will mend at last.

## PASSING OF THE PASSENGER PIGEON

BY WILLIAM L. CASE

BENZONIA

THE American Wild Passenger Pigeon is now only a memory, but for fifty years previous to 1880, this most remarkable of all birds was thronging in countless millions through a very large area extending from Virginia and Pennsylvania on the east to Missouri and the Indian Territory on the west and from Hudson's Bay on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south.

The northern part of the lower peninsula of Michigan was one of the favorite nesting places, and any surviving residents of this vicinity will readily recall their coming here in enormous numbers about the middle seventies of the last century.

Some years ago a book giving quite a full history of these pigeons was written by Mr. W. B. Mershon of Saginaw, and a recent reading of this most interesting book has brought to mind the "pigeon days" of more than fifty years ago, when they came to this vicinity for their feeding grounds and for the nesting period.

In size the passenger pigeon was about sixteen inches long from tip to tip and twenty-four inches wide in spread of wings, the female being about an inch smaller each way. They were a beautiful bird, graceful in form, the plumage of a general slate blue, the sides and lower part of the neck and breast, a changeable gold, green and purple, and with brilliant orange colored eyes.

Their power of flight was from seventy to eighty miles an hour, with an average of perhaps a mile a minute in flocks migrating for hundreds of miles from place to place.

Their habits were such that they could not thrive singly, or even in small bodies, but seemed to be dependent upon one another. This was perhaps their most remarkable characteristic, as they associated in their migrations and during the period, in such numbers as to be almost beyond belief. It has

no parallel among any of the feathered tribes, for millions of them collected within an area equal to that of only two or three square miles.

Their nesting grounds were usually on low places, near a lake or river and were always in a hardwood forest. Their principal food in this vicinity was the nutritious beechnut and their coming in the spring depended on the beechnut crop of the previous fall.

The nests were always built in the branches of the trees, and from ten to forty feet from the ground; each tree might have from thirty to eighty nests, according to the capacity of the tree.

The nests themselves were flimsy affairs, formed of a few twigs carelessly put together. Sometimes there would be two eggs in a nest, but usually only one. During the nesting season the birds were grouped in pairs, the male helping to build the nest, taking his turn sitting on the eggs and in feeding the young squab after hatching.

It often happened the local food supply would give out before the season was over. In such an event the birds would discover another supply at a distance of sixty or seventy miles, where they would go regularly every day. An interesting feature of this little pilgrimage for food being that the male birds would all go together while the mother bird stayed on the nest, then they would as regularly return and care for the nest while the mother birds made the flight for food.

The flesh of the pigeon was of a dark color, but was tolerably good eating. There was always a demand for them in the outside markets. There was also a constant demand by sporting clubs for the live pigeons, to be used as a means of entertainment in trap shooting contests. Because of the liberal feeding of the young squab by both parent birds it was almost a mass of fat when only three weeks old, and nearly as heavy as the mother. At this time it was pushed out of the nest by the male bird and would go fluttering to the ground and left to shift for itself.

Two weeks later it would not be nearly so fat, but would have accumulated strength and feathers. A little later it would be well able to join the flock in its next migration. When the young squabs first left the nest, they were considered a great delicacy, and at this time they were easily captured and gathered up in sacks. At the nests the dead birds were worth from twenty-five to thirty-five cents a dozen and from fifty to sixty cents in the city market. The squabs required more care in shipping, and were worth about twelve cents a dozen at the nests and about fifty to seventy cents in the market, and they often brought fancy prices.

At the trapper's nets, the live birds were worth about fifty cents a dozen and in the cities the sporting clubs would pay from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen for them.

A class of men known as professional pigeon hunters used to follow from one nesting place to another and trapped them for the market. In their operations the pigeons were destroyed by the millions without mercy or hindrance.

The method of trapping them was about as follows:

Suppose there were fifty men working the roosts. Each one would have three separate beds within a short distance of each other. The beds would be perhaps twelve feet wide and twenty long. They would be neatly cleared of all growth and leveled off. At one side of the bed, at both ends a suitable net was securely fastened to the ground. The other side was fastened at each end to a strong spring pole, and held in an upright position at one side of the bed by a cord, attached in such a way that it can be operated by the netter hidden in a small brush tent near the bed. The bed was then baited for a couple of days with beechnuts, if they are plentiful, otherwise with corn or other grain.

"A stool pigeon" was an important part of the netter's outfit and a well trained one was very valuable, and carried from place to place as quite indispensable.

The regulation stool pigeon was blinded by having its eyelids sewed together. When all was in readiness, the stool bird was tied to a stool or small box near the center of the bed, and

by a clever arrangement of cords operated by the hidden trapper, it could be gently raised and lowered, and so made to flap its wings at intervals. This would attract the attention of passing birds, and in a little time the bed would be crowded with the hungry creatures. The net would now be released by the trapper and in a flash the spring poles would bring the net over the feeding pigeons.

An ordinary "strike" of this kind would net the trapper from thirty to forty dozen birds, and sometimes much larger catches would be made. When it is remembered that each trapper operated two or three beds and made several strikes a day, one can easily imagine the pitiless destruction of these beautiful birds.

If the birds were to be shipped dead, the trapper would at once after springing the net go in and break their necks with a small pair of pincers as their heads appeared through the meshes. After this was done the birds would be gathered into sacks and taken at once to the packing sheds and prepared for shipment.

If they were to be shipped alive, suitable coops would be in readiness and the pick of the birds would be carefully crated and taken to the sheds where they might be fed for several days before shipping to the market.

There are still a good many living witnesses of the great flocks of these pigeons that passed over Benzonia in their migrations, when often on a cloudless forenoon, the air would be darkened for perhaps an hour at a time by the passing of countless numbers of these wonderful birds, and when flying low their passage would be accompanied by a deafening roar caused by the flapping of such multitudes of wings.

The favorite nesting place of the pigeons in Benzie county was in the Betsie river valley, but in 1874 there was quite a large roost and nesting place in the hardwood forest just southeast of the Trapp celery gardens at the head of Crystal Lake.

The writer recalls this year more distinctly because he earned about his first ready money working for the trappers who

engaged him to drive his new yoke of young steers, hitched to a two-wheeled cart, hauling pigeons from the nesting grounds to the sheds at the mill where his father and brothers were hard at work getting out material and making shipping coops.

Every team in the community, that could be spared, was engaged in hauling the game to Frankfort, whence it was shipped by boat to Chicago and other markets. During that season the old steamer "Fountain City" carried a shipment of nearly 500 coops of live pigeons (six dozen to coop) from Frankfort consigned to a sporting club at Oswego, N. Y., to be used in a shooting tournament.

Later years brought other nestings, and in May of 1880 they came to Benzie county for the last time. That year they nested in Platte township. Here, as at some other places when the squabs were nearly grown and very fat, the hunters would climb the trees that were loaded with nests, and with poles and shaking of the trees would loose the young from the nests causing them to drop to the ground. Thousands were taken in a single day in this cruel manner.

The last nesting place of the pigeons in Michigan was near Petoskey early in the spring of 1881. They came early that year and in such numbers that they covered a much larger area than usual, but before the trappers arrived on the grounds, a still worse fate was in store for the hapless birds.

The following account of the tragedy is quoted verbatim:

"Their nests were built and the eggs laid late in April. A big wind and storm of sleet came up just at dusk and the birds left. There was a heavy fog on Lake Michigan and the birds were swallowed up in the storm. Anyhow, they disappeared then and there. I have heard tell of the beach being strewn for miles with dead pigeons, and I heard an old woodsman tell of the stench arising from the dead pigeons in the woods."

Evidently this entire nesting was destroyed during the severe storm and the darkness of that night.

Smaller roosts were established elsewhere for a few years, yet ten years later, in 1890 these remarkable birds were alto-

gether a creature of the past. Even more so than the wild buffalo of the plains, for there are none now living, even in captivity.

The question may arise, "What has become of these birds that only a few years ago were so numerous?

The answer is not difficult. In the first place their habits were such that they required a large range of virgin timber lands for their feeding and nesting grounds. The march of civilization has destroyed much of the timber.

The merciless trailing of the pigeons to their nesting grounds and the wholesale destruction of both old and young at this critical period, would seem to be reason enough in itself.

Other storms such as that mentioned above may have taken a heavy toll so that their cycle of existence came quickly and surely to a close.

In response to a recent inquiry, the writer has a letter from the author of the book referred to, in which he says, "The so-called pigeon that is grown for the market is just a common dove. The wild passenger pigeon of the last century is an entirely extinct species."

## STORY OF THE STATE-BIRD CONTEST

BY EDITH C. MUNGER

(President Michigan Audubon Society)

**B**IRDS have always made a certain appeal to mankind; since early times they have been used as emblems. Years ago the American or Bald Eagle, because of its great strength, independence and majestic bearing, was by act of Congress, made the national emblem of our United States. From time to time, as citizens of various states have become more interested in their bird neighbors, they have chosen state birds, and these have become official representatives through action of state legislatures as follows: Florida and Texas, Mocking bird; Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon, Meadowlark; New York and Missouri, Bluebird; Wisconsin and Virginia, Robin; Maine, Chickadee; Kentucky, Cardinal; Louisiana, Pelican; Maryland, Baltimore Oriole; District of Columbia, Wood Thrush. While our contest was being carried forward California was conducting a similar one, which is closed but we have not as yet received their report.

Our Michigan Audubon Society<sup>1</sup> having for a long time considered it important that Michigan also should have a state bird, voted at its 1928 Annual Meeting to sponsor a contest to choose one, as a fine, appropriate educational activity with which to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary year.

<sup>1</sup>The Audubon Society had its origin in the American Ornithological Union,—a group of men who study birds from a purely scientific viewpoint. A committee appointed by that group to investigate the economic value of our bird-life was so impressed with its findings that it suggested societies be formed to study and protect our song birds because of their value as insect and weed-seed destroyers.

In the same manner out of the Michigan Ornithological Club evolved our Michigan Audubon Society. Its first meeting was called in Detroit, February 17, 1904. The officers elected were Hon. Thomas Palmer, Detroit, president; Hon. Peter White, Marquette, James B. Angell (president Michigan University) and Hon. Chase S. Osborn, vice-presidents. Jefferson Butler of Detroit was first secretary and later president. During its 25 years of existence many prominent and influential persons have served on its executive and advisory boards. Prominent among these were Hon. Woodbridge N. Ferris and James Oliver Curwood. Since the purposes of the M. A. S. are "to investigate the aesthetic and economic value of birds; to teach their usefulness to mankind; to conserve bird life in all practical ways and to cooperate with organizations which are concerned with other phases of wild-life conservation" it is the logical organization through which to carry on a state-wide contest to choose a bird for Michigan.—*Author.*

The president named a state bird committee, which met in Grand Rapids the following October. Mr. Ben East, Outdoor Editor of the *Grand Rapids Press* was made chairman of publicity; Prof. H. N. Goddard of Western State Teachers College, chairman of education; and Mr. L. B. Anderson of Battle Creek, chairman of men's groups. After much discussion a list of twenty of the best-known birds was made. It was planned, beginning with the resident birds and following through with the spring migrants that these birds should be described from week to week in the newspapers. After this publicity, the vote was to be taken through every possible avenue, the three having the highest number of votes should then be voted on again and the winner be named the state bird. In the light of our experiences in that most strenuous campaign, we now bless the Fates that prevented our attempting two voting contests in one year. It might well otherwise have been written of us—"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread!"

The following are the names of the bird candidates,—the first five being permanent residents and the others named in order of their return to us in the spring. The Chickadee was given first place, being our most generally distributed permanent resident; Chickadee, Downy Woodpecker, Bobwhite, Cardinal, Goldfinch, Song Sparrow, Robin, Red-winged Blackbird, Meadowlark, Mourning Dove, Bluebird, Bobolink, House Wren, Brown Thrasher, Catbird, Baltimore Oriole, Kingbird, Whippoorwill, and Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Later by special request of a leader of Boy Scouts, the Cedar Waxwing was added.

Press chairman Ben East soon started the publicity ball rolling by publishing in the Booth papers the story of the contest and the first descriptive story of one of the candidates. The *Michigan State Library Bulletin* soon followed with an article on the contest and suggestions to librarians as to how they might help the contest by displaying press notices, books, and pictures during the campaign. As we desired especially to stress the educational phase of our contest, one of our chief

objectives was to interest children; and wishing to have the sanction of the Department of Education to make our contest official throughout the schools, we interviewed Superintendent Pearce. He was cordially responsive and soon came the following telegram:

I approve of schools of Michigan voting on State bird.

Webster L. Pearce, Supt. of  
Public Instruction.

Practically all of the educators of the State were reached by the publicity carried through the columns of the *Michigan Education Journal* of Lansing. The *Detroit News* was early interested and generously contributed to the cause a thousand colored sheets of the bird candidates and the contest story. These we sent to all superintendents of public schools and to all county school commissioners of the rural schools, asking that they stress publicity with their pupils and have them all vote when time to do so.

As the news of the contest got noised about, more and more newspapers and periodicals began asking by letter and telegram for data and especially for stories of the bird candidates. Not being prepared to meet this big demand, we sent out S. O. S. calls to friends who know birds and how to write about them, asking for descriptive stories and personal experiences with these particular birds. (How unconscious these same birds were at this time of how popular they were destined soon to become!) The response to our appeal was generous and fine but we *never did* receive all the stories we might have used.

During all this busy time our Secretary Mrs. Lucretia T. Norgaard was sending out letters to leading men and women in different parts of the State asking them to act as "key" people to arouse local interest and see that the contest was properly started and carried forward in their communities. The response to these requests was heart-warmingly gratifying and gained in enthusiasm by leaps and bounds to the very end of the contest.

The *Detroit News* besides giving general publicity through its columns also invited the president to go to Detroit to broadcast the contest from their station. This she gladly did and on Easter Eve she told the kiddies some personal bits about the bird candidates and their interesting habits and how we were celebrating our twenty-fifth birthday by doing this for them though there were so many of us it would be impossible to have a birthday cake big enough to go around. Early afternoon on Easter Day, she again talked over WWJ, this time to the adults, reminding them that birds are symbolic of the Resurrection and that with their beautiful colors, exquisite forms and sweet music they have ever been an inspiration to the artist, the poet and the musician.

“Uncle Neal” of the Good Will Station WJR during this period, regularly entertained the children each evening with stories of the contest and the candidates. He also freely offered his services to our Society to help in spreading the story of the contest throughout the State.

Having announced that we would receive votes at M. A. S. Headquarters in Hart beginning April 1, we had thought ourselves quite ready, with our pencils all sharpened and our tabulating sheets spread out in order on our desks. But while waiting for the first vote to come walking in we recalled that the first vote had already been cast for the Chickadee by Mrs. Louisa R. Gleason of Grand Rapids. She had sent it in months previous on the eve of sailing for Europe on an extended trip. The vote that first week was a light one, there being only 2,229 all told, just enough to keep two small Munger granddaughters thrilled with the privilege of being allowed to open and count them. Of the total, Chicadee had 803 and Robin 303. Among notables voting that week were former Governor Chase S. Osborn, noted bird student and scientist, who voted for the Chickadee, and Governor Fred W. Green whose choice was the Partridge.

Beginning with the second week events proved that we knew less than nothing of the ways of contests! To start with there are no words with which to describe our amazement as

the number of votes increased from tens to hundreds and then to thousands daily, while letters of commendation and inquiry led a close second. Our puny little desk tabulator gave up the ghost with a sigh early in the game. Fortunately however a kindly neighbor sent us over a full-grown one that eventually saved our reason, if not our lives. We wished it were possible to publish and reply to a tithe of the interesting letters that comprised our daily mail. Those letters proved beyond a doubt that the people of Michigan from the kindergarten to the grandfather were interested in birds!

By this time a good many letters from teachers were coming in, stating that they needed more time in which to educate their groups to vote intelligently. In response to these requests word was sent out from Headquarters that voting time would be extended to include April 30. Results more than justified this decision and action.

Robin Red-breast was by now taking the lead in the contest with about 6,000 votes compared with Chickadee's 2,000. This proved that Robin is a good advertiser for as soon as he arrived on the scene and began his loud "cheer-up, cheer-up" song from everybody's dooryard, he attracted so much attention that people began to realize they were glad to see him back again, and so more and more voted for him. From that time on until the end of the contest he never stopped calling attention to his cheerful disposition and his large family. Being popular, in the end he acquired the popular vote. However, as Chickadee's good qualities became better known, his total vote rapidly increased toward the last.

Our own special pet Chickadee who would eat peanuts from our hands, (when we could spare time to feed him), continued to show much interest in the results of the campaign by perching on the suet feeder just outside the window near the editorial desk. He would peek in at us, while we were busy writing, singing most cheerfully—

"Vote for me, vote for me, I'm Chickadee-dee,  
And I'll pick all the bugs from your old apple-tree,  
I'll stand on my head and do all sorts of capers  
If you'll carry my ad in all your newspapers!"

During all the years that Michigan Audubon activities have seethed and swirled around us at Headquarters, none can in any sense compare with what went on there during our contest to choose a state bird. Then with due apologies to Tennyson we felt like saying:

Ballots to right of us,  
Ballots to left of us,  
Ballots in front of us,  
Crumpled and tumbled;

Swept in on every mail.  
Sometimes as thick as hail.  
Were we at times dismayed?  
Yes, we admit we were,

Oftimes distracted!

Like an oncoming tidal wave the votes swept in from the first week of 2,229 to the last week of 75,650. The final count showing Robin 45,541; Chickadee 37,155; Bluebird 17,024; Goldfinch 15,866; Cardinal 12,288; Bobwhite 8,792; Baltimore Oriole 6,355; House Wren 5,433; Meadowlark 4,978; Red-winged Blackbird 4,255; Song Sparrow 3,071; Downy Woodpecker 2,941; Mourning Dove 2,390; Whippoorwill 2,268; Bobolink 1,920; Kingbird 1,840; Rose-breasted Grosbeak 1,598; Cedar Waxwing 1,320; Brown Thrasher 1,038; Purple Martin 997; Catbird 575. The total vote was 184,209 including scattering votes for sixty-nine candidates not listed. However votes continued to come in for several days after the contest closed, until in all more than 190,000 votes were received.

Among the many birds voted for not listed and not found in our country were the Nightingale, Stork and the Bird of Paradise. There were also the Jaybird, Joybird and Poker Bird of whose order and species will not some kind scientist give us information? Many amusing incidents lightened our hectic days at Headquarters in the height of the contest. Among these was the arrival one day of our droll telegraph operator. Grinning broadly he said: "Here's a telegram from Henry Ford and he votes for the Crow." This should have produced consternation, but didn't because the message really read—"Cast my vote for the Song Sparrow, our earliest singer in spring and latest in the fall—a well behaved clean-nesting bird and worthy to represent our State in the pantheon of birds." One of our members who is a wag, as well as an artist and poet

sent in the following: "I vote for the killdeer, 'till you don't." —Ivan Swift. From another man with a real sense of humor came the following: "My choice of Michigan bird is the Goose. It ought to meet approval of all Michiganders. Another choice is the Crow. He reminds me of human nature in general."

Besides the scores of thousands of individual votes cast, we were more than pleased at the number of letters received giving votes by families. One little girl, after writing the vote of father, mother and brother for different birds, closed by saying, "I voted for the Goldfinch because I *love* the Goldfinch and hope he gets a *hundred* more votes than any other bird." Votes from many office groups were received, one newspaper office even telegraphing in the vote of its staff. Another large and characteristic list from the Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, was sent in by a bird lover who had enthusiastically endorsed the idea of a state bird for Michigan. Other groups heard from were church organizations, men's and women's clubs, industrial groups, lodges, social groups, Y. W. and Y. M. C. A.'s and the staffs of museums, libraries and art galleries.

In retrospect we realize that the greatest factor in the success of the contest was the tremendous newspaper publicity so generously volunteered. We might never have known how great was that publicity had not our State Conservation Department kindly acted as our clipping bureau, and from the many varied and attractive printed ballots we received. Many of these came from school printing shops, but incredible thousands from loyal newspapers and other periodicals. Among other gifts received was a Chickadee film from the Reo Motor Co., and fifty dollars from Hon. H. G. Meredith, Detroit.

When we call the contest a success, it is not so much because of the number of votes cast, but that it produced a wave of enthusiasm that swept to the most remote cross roads as well as into the hearts of the big cities! Thus thousands of men and women as well as school boys and girls were studying about birds, who had never before given their feathered neighbors a second thought.

Since no matter how much of a favorite any bird may be found to be, by a popular vote of thousands upon thousands of ballots, it does not become the real honest-to-goodness state bird until the State Legislature has placed its official seal upon it. It therefore now remains for the next Michigan Legislature to act upon the findings of our Michigan Audubon Society in the state-wide contest to choose a bird for Michigan in April, 1928.

The following is an eloquent tribute to the victor, King Robin, by one of our well known bards of Grand Rapids, Judge Harry L. Creswell:

If I were the King of Michigan  
I would lord it over each "also ran,"  
From afar to my 'dobe palace wall,  
They should bring me worms both fat and tall,  
And when they had cried "God save the King!"  
I'd show them how a robin can sing.

## WET OR DRY?

BY ELMER HOUSER

(Associate Editor Michigan Christian Advocate)

**B**EFORE the advent of the white man, these fair peninsulas between the Great Lakes were strictly dry territory. I am unable to find that the North American Indian, ere the "paleface" came, ever manufactured or used intoxicating liquors. In this he was unlike most races, the world over. It remained for the "superior" white man to introduce to these unsophisticated children of nature alcoholic drinks, to "put an enemy in their mouths to steal away their brains" and debauch and debase them. The aborigines of Michigan were "teetotalers," not by moral or legal restraint, but by primitive innocence.

### THE FRENCH REGIME

The French were the first white men to arrive. They came in the first half of the seventeenth century, with settlements at Sault Ste. Marie in 1641, at St. Ignace in 1671 and at Detroit in 1701. French rule continued until 1763, when the treaty of Paris confirmed British title to the vast domain in North America which had been "New France." This period furnishes something bearing on my theme.

Though the French were a nation of wine-drinkers, they do not appear to have introduced wine into New France to any great extent. But they did bring the more fiery brandy; and as far as this western country was concerned, that was the intoxicant in vogue.

The Jesuit missionaries in this region found the sale of brandy to the Indians the chief hindrance to their work among those people. They strenuously opposed such sale during all of the French occupancy. At Mackinaw, where Cadillac, a Frenchman of noble birth, was commandant from 1694 to 1697, the Jesuits were in constant contention with him "over the brandy question." For twenty-five years these missionaries fought their battle. They complained to the King of

France—none other than Louis XIV, “Le Grand Monarch”—of the sale of liquor to the Indians. Thereupon that powerful ruler reached his strong arm across the Atlantic to Canada and Michigan, and in 1681 issued a decree prohibiting the sale of liquor in New France. This decree seems to have included both whites and Indians. For when Cadillac was governor at Detroit (1701-1712) where it is said he personally profited by the trade in brandy, he wrote to Louis XIV, begging him to reverse his decree by allowing the French settlers to supply themselves with brandy. He naively wrote: “This place is exposed to all kinds of fatigue, and the food requires it. A drink of brandy after the repast seems necessary to cook the bilious meats and the crudities which they leave in the stomach. The air is penetrating and corrosive, and without the brandy which we have used in the morning, sickness will be much more frequent.” I find no record that Cadillac’s ingenuous request was granted, though the ban was later removed at Quebec. But it is at least a remarkable fact that two hundred years ago, Michigan under French rule was for a time at least prohibition territory.

#### UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG

My story has a few interesting phases during the period of British occupation. This extended from 1763 to 1783. Indeed it was 1796 before the posts at Detroit and Mackinaw were turned over to the United States. Thus British authority extended over a third of a century. French brandy gave place to British rum, which proved just as baneful in its effects, both upon the Indians and the whites.

I find one outstanding fact worthy of note during the British regime, which was purely military. That is, that the wisest British commanders saw the evil effect of the use of rum, and sought to restrict it, even to the extent of prohibition.

Captain Donald Campbell was the first British commandant at Detroit. In 1760, the same year Detroit passed under British authority, Captain Campbell wrote to General Geoffry

Amherst, Governor-General of Canada: "I have not had one complaint against our soldiers since we have been here—*no rum, that's the reason.*"

But the doughty Scotch commandant's prohibition rule was not maintained in later years. For in 1779 General Haldimand, who had succeeded Amherst as Governor-General, wrote to Captain Lernoult, in command at Detroit, complaining of "the astonishing consumption of rum at Detroit"—17,520 gallons in a year—and he added: "The expense cannot possibly be borne." This referred to use by the soldiers alone.

As to the Indians, though General Amherst had ordered the total prohibition of rum to them, the traders later appear to have had their own way. At both Mackinaw and Detroit great quantities of rum were supplied to the Indians. In 1773 the commandant at Detroit wrote to Haldimand: "It [rum] hurts trade very much; for instead of that poison, they [the Indians] would purchase blankets and other manufactures of England, and there would be three times the quantity of peltry sent home. The chiefs declare they lose more of their young men by rum than they used to by war." Thus early were the bad effects of the liquor traffic noted, both economically and as affecting human values.

One particular incident of the British period deserves recording, a sort of Carrie Nation affair, enacted by the Indian women at the time of "Pontiac's Conspiracy", in 1762, when that great chief was foiled in his attempt to massacre the British garrison at Detroit. A French priest tells the story. While Pontiac's braves were waiting for the attack on Detroit, traders brought in large quantities of rum to sell to the Indians. The Huron women, fearing the effect of the liquor on their men, took hatchets, threw themselves upon the barrels of rum, broke them and spilled the contents on the ground, except one small cask which a brave salvaged and carried off to the woods. So the original Carrie Nation was an Indian squaw.

## MICHIGAN AS A TERRITORY

Under the Stars and Stripes, the lands now Michigan became part of The Northwest Territory in 1787. In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was set off, and in 1837 Michigan was admitted to the Union as a State. General William Hull was Governor from 1805 to 1813; General Lewis Cass succeeded him, but went to Washington in 1832 as Secretary of War in President Jackson's cabinet. During the Territorial period the one problem bearing on my subject was the sale of liquor to the Indians. No one then thought of prohibiting its sale to white men. No doubt American whiskey was as injurious to the Indians as French brandy or British rum.

Congress had already forbidden the sale of liquor to the Indians; and Governor Cass from first to last strenuously opposed such sale. Yet in spite of all legal and official restrictions, the traders, true forerunners of modern bootleggers, plied their traffic.

General Cass was a statesman, and a Christian. At Washington he helped organize the first temperance society there, and many of the most brilliant public men "signed the pledge." Governor Cass consistently urged white men to keep whiskey from the Indians, and the Indians to keep away from whiskey. "If your people would only cease the use of whiskey," he told the latter, "you would all be prosperous and happy." When he told the big chief, Topinabee, to keep sober so as to make good bargains for himself and his people in selling their lands, Topinabee replied: "Father, we do not care for the land, or the money or the goods offered us. What we want is whiskey. *Give us whiskey!*" To such estate had "firewater" brought "poor Lo."

As to the white people, this period from 1805 to 1837 brought a remarkable change of sentiment regarding the use of intoxicating drinks. At the beginning the drinking of intoxicants was universal. The prevailing customs may be illustrated by two instances: (1) In 1826, when the first Methodist church in downtown Detroit was erected, the church records

show that twice the trustees ordered seven gallons of whiskey at a time to be provided for the workmen, the church paying for the same; (2) When a Presbyterian church called a new pastor, one of the conditions of the call was that a barrel of rum should be provided for the use of the minister, and kept stored where he could have access to spirituous (if not spiritual) inspiration before entering the pulpit. Surely "times has changed."

In 1808 the first "temperance society" in America was organized at Saratoga, N. Y. By 1831 the "temperance wave" had so extended that in one year 1,700,000 persons in the United States "signed the pledge." But that pledge did not include wine or fermented liquors. Total abstinence up to then had not been dreamed of. But in 1831 the "teetotal" pledge originated in New York City, and foreshadowed a new day. There was need enough; for in 1834 Detroit, with a population just under 5,000, had one hundred liquor shops—one bar to every thirteen families.

#### HOW MICHIGAN FIRST BECAME A PROHIBITION STATE

The era of total abstinence as the standard for temperance, which began in 1831, was marked by a steady development. The "Washingtonian Movement," started in 1840, was an out-and-out "teetotal" proposition. In 1841 it swept over Michigan like a prairie fire and, the historian says, "spread from town to town, converting everybody by the irresistible logic of its advocates."

Then was born the prohibition idea, in the sense of forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks by law. Our fathers perceived that a logical and necessary corollary to total abstinence and moral suasion for the individual, was legal prohibition for the drink-seller, thus removing the temptation.

It is an old story now, how General Neal Dow, "Father of Prohibition," secured the enactment of the "Maine Law" in his State in 1846. That spurred other States to action, so that by 1850 several, notably New York, were under statewide pro-

hibition. Michigan was among those pioneer prohibition States.

It is an interesting tale how Michigan "went dry" in 1850. It must be condensed here. In the year named, the first constitutional convention in Michigan, after the original constitution went into effect in 1835, met in the old state capitol in Detroit. Up to that time Michigan had been under the license system. Now the temperance folk "got busy." John B. Gough, greatest of temperance orators, was brought to Detroit, just preceding the Constitutional Convention, and addressed a series of ten immense mass meetings. The feeling in Detroit, roused to a high pitch, was reflected throughout the State. The convention was flooded with petitions from all over Michigan demanding that prohibition be put into the new constitution. The convention, responsive to the popular demand, wrote into the constitution, Sec. 47, Art. 4, this Magna Charta for prohibition in Michigan: *"The legislature shall not pass any act authorizing the grant of licenses for the sale of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors."*

I do not know who was the original author of this historic affirmation of prohibition in the fundamental law of Michigan. Identical proposals to put it in the constitution were offered by Jacob Van Valkenburg of Oakland county and Daniel Goodwin of Wayne county. The clause went in and the document including it was ratified by popular vote.

But to make a constitutional provision effective, legislation is needed. The legislature of 1851 failed to enact such a prohibitory enforcement law. Public sentiment demanded that it should be done; the legislature of 1853 was elected chiefly on that issue. The "drys" were determined to get action. They flooded the legislature with petitions, including one 1,300 feet long containing thousands of names—"the longest prayer ever made in Michigan," as some wag put it.

The legislature acted promptly. It passed the first prohibitory law ever enacted by a Michigan legislature, but with a proviso that it should be submitted to popular vote for ratification. It was ratified by 40,449 to 23,054 votes. It had a

marked effect for a little while. The liquor shops began to close. But the "wets" carried the matter to the courts, and the supreme court by a 4-to-4 vote failed to sustain the law, on the ground that submission to popular vote was illegal; and the law went into the discard.

When the legislature of 1855 met, the demand for a new prohibitory law to enforce the constitution had become insistent. The retiring Governor, Andrew Parsons, and the incoming Governor, Kinsley S. Bingham, both urged such a law. Rev. William H. Brockway, a prominent Methodist minister who was State Senator from the 14th district, introduced an "Iron-Clad Prohibitory Law." Austin Blair (later Michigan's "Civil War Governor") strongly supported it. It passed the senate by 25 to 5, and the house by 51 to 21. Gov. Bingham signed it, and it went into effect May 5, 1855.

This prohibition law remained on Michigan's statute books for twenty years. It had teeth, and wherever efforts were made to enforce it, it was effective. But the demoralization caused by the Civil War, and the large influx of populations with ideals and habits quite different from those of the Puritan stock which had so largely predominated, led to laxity of enforcement and observance during the latter part of the period. Thus a reaction came.

#### A DRY STATE BECOMES WET AGAIN

When the legislature of 1875 met, the swing away from prohibition had become so evident, it was a foregone conclusion that prohibition, as it stood in Michigan's constitution and laws, was doomed. Governor John J. Bagley recommended amendment of the constitution by striking out Sec. 47, Art. 4—the clause forbidding the legislature to license the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Such an amendment went through both houses, was submitted to popular vote and ratified in November, 1876, by 60,639 to 52,551 votes. But that process was too slow to satisfy the anti-prohibitionists. So the legislature of 1875, by 71 to 13 in the house and 17 to 15 in the senate, repealed the prohibition enforcement law and enacted

in its stead what became popularly known as the "liquor tax law." This did not license the liquor business (which was still forbidden by the constitution) but merely imposed a tax upon it, with the understanding that saloons and other places where liquor was sold should be unmolested if they paid the tax. The "drys" regarded this as a mere evasion; but the repeal in the following year of the prohibitory clause of the constitution made it effective.

That "tax law" was in force for forty-one years, from 1875 to 1916. Under it the liquor traffic took on new life, became powerful in politics, and exerted its influence upon the social, industrial and economic life of Michigan.

#### HOW A WET STATE BECAME DRY AGAIN

When Michigan went back from prohibition to the legalized traffic in intoxicating drinks, the temperance people did not give up the fight. They set at work various forces and agencies, and in due time swung the pendulum the other way. It would be too long a story to review here the work done which was bound in time to free Michigan from a legalized liquor traffic. I can only briefly name some of those agencies which combined to bring prohibition back. They included: (1) Most of the Christian churches, which have always led in constructive reforms. Some conservative churches lagged, but the evangelical churches generally sounded a clear note against both the drink habit and the drink traffic; this both from the pulpit and in the Sunday Schools. (2) The Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Introduced into Michigan in 1874, this body of "elect ladies," crusaders for temperance, never had many more than 15,000 members in the State, and no vote; weighed instead of counted, it bulked tremendously. Its biggest bit of work was to get scientific temperance instruction into the public schools, through state legislation. This was accomplished in 1883. The legislation is still on the statute books. (3) The Press. Though the great dailies of Detroit have never been enthusiastic for prohibition, the religious press has been always dry, and the rank and file of the State press, daily and

weekly, overwhelmingly so. (4) The medical profession more and more has come to discard the use of liquor in its practice; and this had its effect. (5) A multitude of temperance organizations—Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Red Ribboners, Blue Ribboners, Father Mathew Societies and all the rest, with their pledge-signing crusades, did very much to create dry sentiment. (6) The Prohibition Party elected no candidates (its highest vote in Michigan, in 1890, was only 28,681), but it "elected a principle", as has been said, and made prohibition, instead of an odious sentiment, one which millions of people throughout the nation became glad to support. (7) Economic considerations came to exert a powerful influence. The prodigious waste from drink, its demoralizing effects on industry and business, became a potent factor in the dry cause. (8) Finally, the Anti-Saloon League, strongly organized and aggressive, led the fight for prohibition to a finish.

#### THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT OF 1887

During the forty-one years now under review, another effort was made to get prohibition back into the constitution. In 1886 the legislature, to meet a strong popular demand, submitted a prohibition amendment to the state constitution. This was voted on in April, 1887. Let severely alone by the politicians, it nevertheless obtained a majority of over 25,000 in the State outside of Wayne and Gogebic counties. The "drys" always insisted they were "counted out" in those counties, where they alleged gross frauds. Detroit and Wayne county returned 28,169 votes against the amendment and only 5,860 for. The vote returned from Gogebic (a newly organized county in the iron regions) was so obviously questionable that the state canvassers threw it out altogether, declaring a majority against the amendment of 5,835. A legislative investigation and recount were talked of but never materialized.

#### WHAT COUNTY OPTION EFFECTED

On the principle that a part of a loaf is better than nothing, enactment of a county option law was secured in 1889. This in

its operation went a long way to make Michigan dry. Van Buren County pioneered in 1890, and voted itself dry; then in 1908 eleven counties; in 1909 thirty more; in 1911 forty, until by 1917, when statewide prohibition came, there were forty-five counties dry out of eighty-three in the State. County option closed, first and last, 3,285 saloons and 62 breweries.

#### PROHIBITION IN CONSTITUTION AND LAWS, STATE AND NATIONAL

The story now moves rapidly to the end. In 1915 the legislature submitted a clean-cut prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Michigan. This was voted on in November, 1916, and adopted by a majority of 68,624. Thus prohibition was again in the constitution of Michigan and laws were enacted to enforce it. At the same election of 1916 the "wets" initiated a local option "home rule" amendment to the constitution, but it was defeated by a majority of 122,599. Again in 1918 the opponents of prohibition initiated a constitutional amendment to authorize the manufacture and sale of malt and vinous liquors, but it was snowed under by 207,520 majority.

On January 2, 1919, the first day of its session, the Michigan legislature ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States by 30 to 0 in the senate and 83 to 3 in the house.

#### IS PROHIBITION HERE TO STAY?

The temperance forces of Michigan confidently believe it is. But they realize that eternal vigilance is the price they must pay to guarantee it. Continued education for total abstinence, and for law observance and enforcement, cannot be relaxed with safety. Recalling Admiral Togo's advice to his men after a great victory, "Men, tighten your belts and stay on guard!" the temperance folk of Michigan intend to see that "Michigan, My Michigan," remains under the progressive flag of prohibition.

## A FORGOTTEN HERO

BY WADE MILLIS

(Lieut. Colonel, General Staff, Army of the United States)

"Mosher, Stephen L. (Wheatland.) Enlisted in Company I, Seventh Cavalry, Jan. 12, 1863, for 3 years, age 19. Mustered Feb. 19, 1863. Taken prisoner at Trevillian Station, Va., June 11, 1864. Died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga. Grave No. 8994."

**A**MONG the files in the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army in Washington we have found the above terse record which is yellow with age. It comprises in its crisp military brevity the story of a Michigan boy soldier from Wheatland who served with distinction among countless other boys in the great Civil War and who made the supreme sacrifice that the Union might survive.

A few men and women of venerable years are still living who can remember the slight, silent, fair haired youth of sixteen who more than sixty-five years ago left his studies in mid term in the old district school No. 1 in Wheatland, Hillsdale County, which was known at that time as it is now, as the Ellsworth school, without disclosing to anyone his plans or intentions and simply faded out of the life of his home and neighborhood with no words of farewell to either his father, mother, his two sisters, or to his friends.

"Where did Stephen go? What happened to him? Is he still alive? Why did he leave us that way?" were some of the questions that were asked over and over again for more than half a century afterward. In the agony of suspense and never ending anxiety that his family endured they searched their very souls in the thought that perhaps they were in some way to blame by some wholly unconscious act of omission or commission which might have wounded so deeply that strangely quiet and timid appearing youth that in the depth of his feeling over some fancied wrong he might have decided to leave his school and the farm home with its round of humble duties and very simple pleasures, to break without warning the ties

that bound him to his family and to his boyhood friends, and to have made the stern and pathetic choice of walking alone into the great unknown of the future.

It is hard to believe that such an immature boy could have utterly disappeared from that rural neighborhood and have left absolutely no clue to his movements or whereabouts and with no hint to anyone as to his motives or intentions, but Stephen Mosher accomplished that seemingly impossible act.

That event occurred many years before the birth of this writer, but throughout my younger days I well remember how very many times the mystery concerning the son of one of our nearest neighbors was discussed, and how those discussions always ended with, "I wonder if Stephen Mosher is alive and if he ever will come back!"

The winter of 1863 was a time of great concern to the loyal families of the North. The Civil War which was then in progress was like a great dark shadow which obscured much of the brightness and sobered the gayeties that ordinarily prevailed. The war had brought many sacrifices and burdens, and it had already called to the colors the best and most vigorous of the young manhood of that day. Homes had been desolated by the loss of husbands, brothers, or sons. Men clad in the bright blue blouses and overcoats and the rakish caps which were a part of the Federal soldier's uniform of that day could be seen in and around Wheatland, recuperating on sick-leave, and proud in the thought that the empty sleeves which were sometimes in evidence, or the crutches on which they painfully hobbled were eloquent of their valor.<sup>1</sup>

Men and more men were needed to fill the gaps in the ranks already at the front and to provide entirely new regiments, brigades, and even armies for the great struggles which it was evident were still to come. The call for more recruits had been

<sup>1</sup>Charles Voorhees, a very old gentleman now living near Wheatland, states: "I was a school-mate of Mosher's and believe I am the only survivor of the students of the Ellsworth School when Mosher disappeared. I remember well the morning Stephen came to school, placed his dinner pail on the shelf in the rear of the room and said: 'Well, boys, I'm going.' He started off down the road south toward Hudson and we all joked about it and said he'd be back before night, but he never returned and none of us ever heard from him again."

sounded. With solemn earnestness every able bodied man of suitable age began to put his affairs in order and to plan for his part in the performance of the highest and most sacrificial duty that a citizen can ever be called upon to render.

When it was suggested that maybe Stephen Mosher had gone away to enlist in the army that idea was at once scouted. "Why he is too young. He's only sixteen. He was never strong and he's so frail now that no recruiting officer or military surgeon would accept him if he tried to enlist,"—and the mystery of his disappearance remained unsolved.

Upon the return of the soldiers however after the close of the war, vague stories began to drift in to the effect that a man of that name had been heard of as a brilliant cavalryman at Gettysburg and in the Virginia campaigns, and finally word came that a Stephen Mosher had either been seen or heard of by some soldier as one of the wretched Federal military prisoners in the hell that Andersonville prison was then known to have been. These rumors and speculations served only to revive and intensify the mystery, for nothing definite or authoritative was ever learned.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Mosher, and his sister, Mrs. Oren B. Bowen all died with no greater comfort or solace concerning the fate of their loved one than those mere rumors had afforded, and it probably never occurred to them that such rumors could either have been verified promptly or discarded as unfounded by simply making inquiry of the War Department.

Not long ago some incident revived the writer's boyhood memories of discussions on this subject and he made inquiry through official channels which resulted in such complete information as to mark Stephen L. Mosher as one whose brief career was distinctly notable. It has been deemed to be not only just and proper to render a tribute to the memory of that boy, but a matter of duty to those of his relatives who still survive that a brief account of his activities following his mysterious disappearance from home be made public.

Available records in the War Department and elsewhere have been examined with care, and in addition to the formal condensed record which is quoted above it has been ascertained that when this boy left home in mid winter of 1863 he made his way somehow to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and there he was mustered into the service of the United States in the seventh Michigan cavalry, only one day before that regiment departed for the front. We can forgive the evident fib as to his age which the official record discloses in view of the events that followed so quickly afterward in which he played so honorable a part. From February until May 1863 his regiment was stationed in or close by Washington, undergoing drills and performing miscellaneous light military duty. During that period of instruction this quiet unobtrusive young lad found himself gaining in poise, confidence and in physique, and his practical course in the school of the soldier which was conducted in the shadow of our Capitol on the border of the theatre of operations in the great war quickly fitted him for the fine service as a cavalryman which he afterward rendered.

His first actual clash with the enemy occurred early in June 1863 near Catlett's Station, Va., in a skirmish with Mosby's cavalry, and later in that month his regiment marched north across the Potomac through Maryland and into Pennsylvania to help repel Lee's invasion. At Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, he participated in the notable cavalry engagements of that great battle in which his regiment with others were under the command of that dashing and magnetic leader of leaders, Gen. George A. Custer. Of that particular event Gen. Charles King has written, "What soldier lives who does not envy Michigan that day? It was *the* cavalry combat of the war!" Following Lee on his retreat to Virginia, Mosher's regiment has to its credit active participation in the battles at Smithburg, Hagerstown, Williamsport, Falling Waters, Culpepper, The Rapidan, Spottsylvania, The Wilderness, Beaver Dam Station, Meadow Bridge, The Chickahominy, Cold Harbor, and many other minor engagements. June 10 and 11, 1864, the regiment was engaged in the fierce fighting at Trevillian Station, Va., and

there young Mosher and others were cut off and captured by a furious assault which was made by the enemy under the command of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

For weary days afterward Mosher was marched southward by his captors until he reached the Confederate prison pen at Andersonville, which was about twelve miles north of the city of Americus in south central Georgia, and in that iniquitous place of torture he survived for a few weeks only among over 33,000 other unfortunates until September 9, 1864, when death unlocked for him the prison gates.

I cannot trust myself to speak with calmness of the horrors of Andersonville. Volumes have been written concerning its atrocities by many who were in the ranks of both the blue and the grey. Time which is said to heal all wounds has mercifully obscured many of the memories that mark it as a deep dark blot on the record of a brave and in almost all respects a chivalrous enemy. I will quote briefly from Confederate official reports upon conditions there:

"The federal prisoners of war are confined within a stockade fifteen feet high of roughly hewn pine logs about eight inches in diameter inserted five feet into the ground and enclosing approximately twenty-seven acres. About three and one-quarter acres near the center of the enclosure are so marshy as to be unfit for occupation, reducing the available area to about twenty-three and one-half acres, which gives somewhat less than six square feet to each person. This is being constantly reduced by additions to their number. A small stream passing from west to east through the enclosure furnishes the only water accessible to the prisoners. Excepting the edges of this stream the soil is sandy and from thirty to fifty yards on each side of it the ground is a muddy marsh and totally unfit for occupation and having been constantly used as a sink since the prisoners were first established, it is now in a shocking condition. No shelter whatever nor material for constructing any has been provided by the prison authorities. There is no medical attendance provided within the stockade. From Feb. 24 to Sept. 21, 1864, there were 9479 deaths—nearly one-third of the entire number of prisoners. The whole ground bordering the stream is covered with human filth."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>From the report of Surgeon Joseph Jones, C. S. A., to the Surgeon General of the Confederate Army, Richmond.

In a cornfield that lay on the northerly side and adjacent to the prison stockade the remains of the thousands of soldiers who died there from neglect, disease, and starvation, were buried in long shallow trenches. After the war was over the government purchased the land including the stockade, the forts surrounding it and the cornfield where the dead were buried. The latter was made beautiful by the planting of trees, shrubs and flowers, and it is now maintained as one of the most attractive of all our national cemeteries. The area embracing the stockade pen and surrounding forts and earth works is defined by stone monuments and it is being cared for, and will be preserved for all time as an historic national park. In addition to the 14,000 white marble headstones that mark the graves of our soldier dead, many of the northern states have erected beautiful monuments in memory of their sons who sleep there forever, and one of the most dignified of them all is the one that Michigan has erected which bears the inscription,

**"IN MEMORIAM. ERECTED BY THE STATE OF MICHIGAN TO HER  
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WHO WERE IMPRISONED  
ON THESE GROUNDS 1861-1865."**

On August 1, 1929, I visited Andersonville. At the office of the National Cemetery I was shown the records of the dead and was personally conducted by the Superintendent to the grave of Stephen L. Mosher. On the little white headstone is the simple inscription, "STEPHEN MOSHER, MICH. 8994", the figures indicating the number of his grave among the 14,000 others who also rest in that green carpeted spot of solemn beauty beneath the shade of the hickory and holly and cedar and green bay and live oak and magnolia trees that now adorn that bivouac of the soldier dead.

I walked over the twenty-seven acre area that was formerly enclosed by the rough pine stockade, and within which Mosher and over 33,000 other unfortunate soldiers were confined like animals in a pen, ragged, sick, half starved, with absolutely no shelter of any kind to protect them from the blistering heat of the summer sun or the storms and bitter cold of winter in

that high altitude, and without even water except for the scant quantity of pestilential fluid that a sluggish swampy stream afforded and which was polluted by the waste from the bodies of the thousands of poor victims who trod its muddy bed. I stood upon the parapets of the forts that with cunning engineering skill were so laid out and constructed around the outer walls of the stockade that their loaded guns could command every portion of the enclosure and that could, in the event of any possible attempt to rescue the prisoners, destroy those prisoners almost in a moment. I saw within the limits of that old stockade over thirty wells which the prisoners dug with no tools whatever except their own weak hands in the hope that their distress might be mitigated by pure water which the prison authorities denied to them, and which they tried by their own pitiful efforts to supply. I saw Providence Spring, so named, which broke out on the hillside within the prison pen one night in 1864 and which the prisoners believed was an evidence of divine intervention in their behalf.

In that place of profound and solemn memories, in the peaceful quiet of a beautiful summer day I tried to reconstruct all the stories I had heard in my youth of that immature boy from a Wheatland farm home. I tried to imagine the compelling urge that prompted him to make the great decision of his young life, and to carry it out with no counsel or advice, and with no confidant except his own conscience. I thought of the contrast between his peaceful simple life on the farm and the tremendous march of national events in which he was soon afterward engaged. I thought of the misery of homesickness, disease and worse than death which he endured in that prison pen, and I thought that throughout it all, through the glory of battle, the triumph of victories, the consciousness of duty well done and in the despair of imprisonment and death, he was always the same silent boy, for he never wrote home. I thought of the fine patriotic sentiment which must have existed in the heart of that mere boy, a sentiment which prompted him to leave his home and to offer himself as upon an altar of sacrifice, a sentiment which gave him courage and strength to

perform a greater service to his country than many a man in the vigor of his full maturity of years could render.

I thought that it is *that* kind of sentiment in the hearts of American youth which made the conception of our form of government possible and which more than anything else will insure its perpetuity.

I thought of the solemn pride in such a son which would have sustained his parents in their grief over his loss had they only known of his honorable service to his country, and had they only known that that country had recognized him as one of her hero sons and that it would care for and protect his poor remains for all time. And I reflected with sorrowful regret that in the long period of years since the death of young Mosher that early day in September, 1864, nearly two-thirds of a century ago, that mine was probably the first visit to his grave that had ever been made by any one from his old farm neighborhood.

He is sleeping forever on that sunny hillside in Georgia close by the site of the prison where his short life was ended. There let him lie under the Flag which he honored by his service, where his grave always will be kept green by the government for whose maintenance he gave his life, his all.

It is said that in the early morning of April 15, 1865, when our martyred president Lincoln drew his last breath, one of the grief stricken group of men who were gathered around the death bed pronounced in a single sentence the most fitting and complete eulogy upon him that has ever been uttered:

"NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES"

Of Stephen L. Mosher, that Wheatland soldier boy of sixteen years whose simple earnestness and whose conception of patriotism and duty led him to forego the comforts and companionship of his home, family, and friends, and to render to his country in her time of need his "last full measure of devotion" we may properly say with equally profound solemnity:

NOW HE BELONGS FOR ALL TIME TO THE UNITED STATES.

## How MOSBY DESTROYED OUR TRAIN

BY LIEUT. EDWIN R. HAVENS

LANSING

OUR President has been very persistent in reminding me of a rash promise that I made to him, to contribute something to the collection of personal experiences during the years of our service, and has insisted upon the fulfillment of that promise.

Lieutenant Isham, on page 19 of his History of the Regiment, begins a paragraph with the following sentence:

"On the 29th of May, 1863, Mosby captured a train of cars near Carleton's Station by removing a rail."

As I saw the capture referred to in the above sentence, and being connected with certain events immediately following this, and as I remember it, the first skirmish in which a considerable portion of our Regiment was engaged, I have chosen the same for this article.

On the night of the 28th of May I was Sergeant of the Camp Guard, or picket around our camp, which, together with the First Vermont Cavalry, and a portion if not all of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, we occupied at the bridge over Kettle Run, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, about two miles north of Warrenton Junction. My relief went on duty at twilight. When I had posted my last picket in the road at the west of the railroad and north of the camp, and was on my way to the reserve I heard a shot from the picket last posted. The names of the men on picket were: James Barber, Zeph. Wisner, and Henry or "Hank" Allen, all of Co. "A." I hastened to Barber's post to ascertain the cause of the firing, and was informed that two men on horseback had approached

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Edwin R. Havens was born at Stafford, Genesee County, N. Y., May 25, 1842; enlisted at Buchanan, Berrien County, Mich., September 12, 1862, as private (mustered as Sergeant) in Co. "A", 7th Michigan Cavalry (Custer's Brigade); promoted to First Sergeant October 25, 1863, and to Second Lieutenant May 25, 1865; mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., December 15, 1865; final muster out and discharge at Detroit, Mich., December 28, 1865, and honorably discharged. This article is reprinted from "Personal and Historical Sketches," Detroit [1902].

him, and on being hailed had ridden away to the left without halting, and thinking their actions suspicious he fired at them as they rode away. His story was but just told when from Wisner's post another shot was fired. His story was identical with Barber's, and was scarcely told when Allen's Burnside rang out on the night air. Hastening to his post, the same story was repeated, with the addition that as he fired his horse wheeled and started to run, but that he had soon brought it under control, and that as he returned to his post he saw one horse galloping away without a rider, while the rider on the other horse seemed to be holding his comrade across his saddle and both getting away. By this time it had become too dark to discern the tracks of horses or to satisfy myself that the dismounted rider had been wounded, as might have been indicated by discovering blood on the ground.

During the remainder of my tour of duty that night I did not lack for excitement or work, as it kept me in the saddle almost the entire time riding from one post to another to ascertain the causes for the many shots that were fired. About 1 o'clock next morning I was relieved by the other Sergeant at the reserve, and was ordered to take eight men and patrol the railroad in the direction of Warrenton Junction, as far as the woods, a distance of about one mile. These woods, you will remember, extended north from near the Junction, half a mile or more, and acted as a screen for Mosby's attacks more than once during our acquaintance with that section of the "Old Dominion." I relieved the other Sergeant the next morning and posted the same relief that I had the night before just as a train loaded with supplies reached our station from Washington. On my way back to the reserve I halted at Allen's post, and was inspecting the ground trying to discover traces of his visitors of the evening before, when the train started on for the stations south of us. I was watching it as it neared the woods above referred to, and saw the locomotive as it swerved from a direct course on striking a misplaced rail, and also saw the smoke and heard the report from the little cannon by which the engine was disabled, and the skirmish before the

firing of the train, and the retreat of the guerrillas. Immediately the camp was in preparation for the pursuit, permission to join the same being refused me because of the duty on which I was then engaged, so that I cannot describe the pursuit, or the battle that followed upon their overtaking the guerrillas that resulted in the dispersion of the band for the time being, with the capture of the cannon and several prisoners.

Among the prisoners taken, and who was at the time acting as cannonier, was a Louisianian named Montjoy, who was credited with a reputation as spy, scout, desperado, and an all-around bad man.

Scouting parties sent out that day captured other prisoners, so that we had under guard that night about thirty. The day following I was ordered to take a detail of several men from my Company and directed to report to Regimental headquarters for orders. On reporting I was directed to relieve the guard over the prisoners, and on arrival of the train for Washington, to remove the prisoners from the guard house to the train and escort them to Fairfax Court House, and turn them over to the Provost Marshal, and I was especially commanded to pay the strictest attention to the aforesaid Montjoy and to certainly deliver him at the Provost Marshal's headquarters, dead or alive. I did not fear an escape of any of the prisoners by daylight, but as the afternoon wore away I feared that night would overtake us before we could reach the Court House, as the three miles or more between the Station and the Court House must be made on foot, and I remembered one especially bad spot in the road where it passed through quite a deep cut, the sides and top of which were shaded by a heavy growth of timber, and you will all remember the darkness in that country at that season of the year was something impressive as well as oppressive, and it was at that point that I feared an attempt to escape would be made if made at all.

Now I was young in military experience and felt the importance of the responsible position I was then occupying. As

it became dark I almost wished I was home, when I, picturing the desperate struggle that Montjoy would likely make to regain his freedom, could almost see myself a corpse by the roadside. But there was no way out of it and I was bound to make a bold face and bluff it out. As we neared the fateful spot I passed the word to my men in whispers, assigning to each his post in front or at the sides of the column, retaining as my bodyguards two in whom I had confidence as to their courage and devotion to duty, if not to myself, and placing the dreaded Montjoy in the rear of the column I took up my station by his side with my two guards. As we marched along the question came into my mind, what shall I do with my revolver, the only weapon that I carried. I first thought that I would carry it in my hand, cocked, and ready for action at the first move made by my prisoner to escape; then I argued that if I did and he happened to want a revolver, he could get mine easier than he could stop to buy one, as I would be no match for him in a physical contest, and that if I tried to shoot him I would be just as apt to shoot someone else, but if I carried it securely fastened in its holster he could not get it so easily, and I would not be apt to kill some of my own men; so buttoning up my holster we marched along through the darkness, my nerves strained to the highest pitch and ready to break at every sound that was not clearly made by our marching feet. Never did anything look brighter to me than the lighter shadows of the night as we came out into more open country at the top of the hill without the loss of a prisoner or a life. The remainder of the march was without incident. I had found Captain Montjoy a very unassuming and sociable companion, and would enjoy meeting him to talk over the events of that day and night and laugh with him over the terrible fright he gave me.

On returning to camp next day, after dismissing my command, I repaired to headquarters to make my report and deliver the receipt of the Provost Marshal for the prisoners placed in my care, and expecting to receive a "Well done, good and faithful servant," but Oh, what a fall was there! I was

met by the Lieutenant-Colonel who, upon learning that I had taken away the prisoners the day before, demanded to know why I did not kill him; why I did not let somebody else kill him, etc.

I finally found out that some unregenerate "Mushrat" without the fear of that lake which is said to be the "Portion of all liars" before him, had circulated the story that while transferring the prisoners from the guard house to the train the dreaded Montjoy had attacked me, and tried to get my pistol; that he had me down on the ground and nearly dead before he could be overpowered, and that when one of my men had attempted to shoot him I had forbidden it, all of which had caused the good Colonel to feel very wroth towards the said Montjoy, and correspondingly so towards your humble servant.

I had, many times, wished that I could know what became of the aforesaid Montjoy and fifty years later ascertained his fate.

During the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1913, we met thousands of those who wore the "Gray" and greeted and exchanged reminiscences of the war with them. One morning on the street I met a good looking man in the uniform of the Confederacy and as we clasped hands I asked him what regiment he had belonged to. He hesitated slightly and replied that he did not belong to any regiment but was one of "Mosby's" men. I assured him that I was pleased to meet him since we had met his command in olden days and that I was particularly interested in the fate of one of the members of the troop, Captain Montjoy.

He then said that at one time they met a portion of the First Michigan Cavalry near Purcellville and in the retreat of the Michigan men Montjoy having a horse that he thought was very fast pursued one of them and was fast overtaking him when the pursued threw his revolver over his shoulder and fired the bullet striking Montjoy in the forehead killing him instantly.

## MICHIGAN FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS:—ADMINISTRATION OF MRS. LUCY WHITE WILLIAMS

BY IRMA T. JONES<sup>1</sup>

LANSING

WHEN the sixteenth Annual Convention held at Battle Creek October, 1910, adjourned the administration of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs passed to the the following officers:—President, Mrs. Lucy White Williams, Lapeer; Vice-president, Mrs. Elnora Chamberlin, Hartford; Second Vice-president, Mrs. John C. Sharp, Jackson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, Detroit; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Florence Frensdorf, Hudson; Treasurer, Mrs. James A. Muir. Directors, Mrs. Carrie A. Barre, Hillsdale; Mrs. Nina DeLong Sands, Pentwater; Mrs. Geo. R. Peet, Battle Creek; Mrs. Charles T. Williams, Grand Rapids; General Federation Secretary, Mrs. Florence G. Mills, Kalamazoo; State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Detroit; Editor *Michigan Club Bulletin*, Mrs. Belle M. Perry, Charlotte.

The Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs was no longer a small organization of a few earnest but inexperienced women, timid and unacquainted with each other or with the work they sought to accomplish. Two hundred and thirty-one clubs with an approximate membership of 18,500 were ready to be drafted for service, in any of its twenty-three Departments of work. Well then, did the President Mrs. Lucy White Williams, in her "inaugural" message of greeting, announce

<sup>1</sup>Mrs. Irma T. Jones has passed from this life. She was the second president of the Michigan State Federation, and during her administration the foundation upon which federated activities rest was given great impetus. Mrs. Jones was a capable leader, a woman of great vision and intellectual power.

Born in Rockford, Ill., in 1845, Mrs. Jones moved to Lansing in 1862. She was married in 1865. Among her many activities Mrs. Jones organized the Lansing Women's Club, the Unity Club and the Industrial Aid Society. She was a member of the Michigan Women's Press Association, and an active member of Plymouth Congregational Church, later was one of the founders of the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

Mrs. Jones was the author of many articles which appeared in newspapers and other publications, and Michigan club women owe to her the history of the State Federation.

The passing of this leader is regretted. Her years were full, and she lived to purpose.—*Federation Forum*.

her belief in the policy of giving many women each a little to do, instead of a few women much to do.

As usual, the first important effort of the new Board after revising the list of Chairmen of Departments and their assistants, consisted in preparation for the seventeenth annual meeting of the Federation to be held in Detroit, in October, 1911, by invitation of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce and Detroit Federation of Clubs. Although the Michigan Club Bulletin and the Manuals are full of material helpful to the historian, none of these available, really a complete "file", afford information regarding the two Board meetings held prior to the Seventeenth Annual. It appears that two were held, one at Port Huron and another at Detroit, but no facts are available.

The General Federation Secretary Mrs. Mills reported that since the sale of printed reports of the General Federation at the Literature Table, interest in the General Federation has greatly increased. At the Cincinnati Biennial a strong effort was put forth to establish an endowment fund for that organization. At its mid-year meeting the Board of Directors of the Michigan Federation voted to contribute \$25 to this fund, the beginning of our State assessment of \$4,000.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs was held in Convention Hall, Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, October 17, 18, 19, 20, 1911. A most carefully arranged program had been prepared, of which it was said afterwards, no promised speaker failed in attendance. Mrs. Moore, General Federation President, Mrs. Warren, President of the New Jersey Federation and Mrs. Plummer, president of the Maine Federation, honored Michigan by their presence. Mrs. Moore had asked that the special work of the Michigan Federation for the year should be the welfare of women and children. It was a source of gratification that the keynote of the convention was the home. Though the program had been carefully timed and allowance made for interruptions, with no waste of passing moments, one was still



MRS. LUCY WHITE WILLIAMS

impressed with the lack of time. The ever-present consciousness of being driven, the wretchedness of being in a hurry,—so constantly prevalent in all our Club Conventions was still with us. Though considering the 32 reports to be heard from important and wide endeavors, with earnest speakers filled with burning zeal in causes that need assistance, the order, system and dispatch were admirable.

Department Conferences were successfully inaugurated, that of Conservation on the first day and Art on the last having especially fine programs.

Dr. Geisel's address on the Department of Public Health compelled intense interest. Miss Zona Gale delighted a large audience at the Museum of Art by reading one of her delightful "Friendship Village" stories. Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett, dramatic critic of the *Chicago Record Herald*, gave an address upon Drama League work.

Hon. George H. Maxwell of Chicago addressed the Federation upon Woman's work for Humanity and the relation of the Homecraft and like movements to the solution of society's problems.

Miss Clara W. Mingins gave an address upon "The Child and His Moral Responsibility."

Mr. Charles L. Freer extended an invitation to the delegates to visit his art collection, which includes the famous "Whistler Peacock" room.

The Detroit Tuesday Musicale rendered all of the musical programs given, which were enjoyed and appreciated by all.

Many social events added to the pleasure of the convention. The officers and directors, the ex-presidents, with Mrs. Philip N. Moore and Mrs. Howard Warren were entertained at luncheon at the Pontchartrain by Mrs. Emma Fox, ex-president of the Michigan State Federation, Mrs. George G. Caron, president Detroit Federation, Mrs. William H. Holden, chairman Local Arrangements and Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, recording secretary M. S. F. W. C. Mrs. Anna Caulfield McKnight entertained 20 guests, including officers and directors, at luncheon.

The Twentieth Century Club gave a tea at their club house, October 18, from three to five o'clock for the delegates. The Collegiate Alumnae gave a reception in honor of Mrs. Moore and the officers and directors at the Liggett school, October 17, from three to five o'clock.

The real social event was the reception given Wednesday evening by the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs for all the delegates and visiting club women.

"The Epoch of the Child", a paper by Mrs. Todd Lunsford, Charlotte, awarded the prize by "The Reciprocity Bureau," was read Friday Morning. A report from the Alice Freeman Palmer Scholarship Fund Treasurer showed that \$1,500 still remained unprovided. Mrs. Myra B. Jordan, Secretary Stone Memorial Committee, reported that in the six years that fund had been in operation, loans amounting to \$2,220 had been made to 24 women students. This with the cash on hand, showed that the original fund, had yielded to date \$2,779. A loan was made in 1906 and again in 1907 to a medical student, now the only woman medical missionary in Busrah, Arabia, where she is working in a hospital for women and children. Most of these loans are made to junior and senior girls for a period of from two to four years without interest. Only two have had to pay interest, that is, nearly all have paid promptly.

Mrs. Della Foote Perkins, Editor of the Scrapbook, reported the work of making the Book completed. It contains photographs of each succeeding president of the M. S. F. W. C., postcards of the places of meeting, programs of the year and other circulars and accounts of the reports and addresses.

The book opens with a good photograph of Mrs. Stone, the beloved mother of our clubs, and an account of her life, travels and remarkable work.

Other states have learned of our work in this line and have written for information on the subject of evolving Scrap Books. In response to letters from the secretary of the Alabama State Federation Mrs. Perkins had a book made to order exactly like ours and sent it to them as a greeting from Michigan to Alabama.

Mrs. Belle M. Perry, Editor of *The Michigan Club Bulletin*, announced that after five years of publication the Bulletin had become self-supporting. Michigan is a pioneer among state Federations maintaining their own official organs. Mrs. Perry announced also that she must discontinue her connection with the Bulletin with the Detroit Convention. In view of this, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"Resolved: That, as Mrs. Belle M. Perry is about to retire at her own request, as chairman of the Printing committee, we express our appreciation of her long term of faithful and efficient service. Only those who have been closely associated with her, know how arduous have been her labors on this committee. For a period of 17 years she has given each year much time and attention, that this work should be rightly done.

Resolved: That as a Federation we present her our appreciative thanks.

The following resolution, presented by Past-president Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith was adopted by a rising vote:

"If there be any sense of appreciation of faithful service rendered, of pioneer work done, of kindnesses conferred,

"Resolved: That we the Women of Michigan State Federation think on these things, and in this inadequate manner tender such appreciation to our long-time friend and co-worker, Mrs. Belle M. Perry, as, at her own request, she severs her editorial relation to the *Michigan Club Bulletin*, of which she has been the first and continuous editor since its beginning."

By a vote of 98 to 25, Article I, Section 2 of the By-Laws was amended so that hereafter the annual dues of each club, society and organization belonging to the Federation numbering 100 or less shall be \$4.00, payable thirty days before the annual meeting. Clubs having membership of more than 100 shall pay \$1.50 extra for each 100 members."

Mrs. Margaret Temple Smith, chairman, announced that enough cook books had been sold to pay for the publication of 4,000 cook books ordered in August 1909.

It was voted that as the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs has nearly reached its majority, the board be requested to appoint a committee, whose duty it shall be to write a complete history of this organization.

A resolution of historic significance passed by the Convention was the following:—Resolved: That the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs send to Madame Breshkovsky a message of greeting, appreciation and hope in her exile. In full sympathy with her peaceful and educational propaganda in behalf of liberty and enlightenment, and with a deep sense of sorrow that she is called upon to suffer for her inalienable rights, the Federation expresses the hope that her exile may soon end and that she be restored to her family, her friends and the world.

Probably no previous convention manifested so hearty and wide interest in present day problems as is shown by the different resolutions presented to and adopted by this Convention in Detroit. The Treasurer's report showed the total receipts, including balance on hand Oct. 15, 1910 to be \$1,137.12; total disbursements, \$635.89; balance \$501.23 from which sum all expenses of the current year must be paid.

Extracts from the addresses of the President, Mrs. Lucy White Williams indicate the condition of the Federation and the importance of its work.

"Michigan has 245 Clubs with a membership of 18,500. Twenty-three standing committees carry on the work of this organization. Departments of work exist in order that the standard of Club life may be raised to a higher plane.

"The work of a federated club ought to excel work done before federating, and if it does not, it means that the members are not living up their opportunities. We are realizing as never before, how much the work of federation is advanced by these chairmen of committees and their assistants. The custom of inviting the chairmen of departments of work to visit clubs, telling what has been done and can be done in their special lines of work, has much to commend it.

"The past year was a harvest time for our legislative chairman. A bill known by name as the Mapes Bill, which provides means whereby children of indigent parents, under school age, may attend school was passed. The other successful bills for which the Legislative committee worked so assiduously were a Bill prohibiting fraternities and sororities in high schools in our state; a Bill pertaining to the property rights of women, and a law relative to the employment of children in theatres and night messenger service. Some bills for which the Federation worked were defeated, but they will be heard of again.

"The chairman of Conservation reported a growing interest in all branches of that work. Outside of literary lines of work, Civics has always led in popularity, which is not only true in Michigan, but in other states. Public health has made great strides in Michigan. The common drinking cup has been almost universally abolished. Flies and mosquitoes are doomed, and the warfare against tuberculosis is very general. In our larger cities the women are interested in public baths, playgrounds, school gardens and whatever has a definite bearing on the welfare of the child.

"Much of the committee work is hampered by lack of money to carry on the work. It is from conventions that much of our enthusiasm for altruistic work comes. The appeals that have come to us from the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, the State Library, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and various other organizations throughout the state all go to show that the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs has come to be a factor that has to be considered in planning the future welfare of the State.

"Many valuable lessons have been learned and we are beginning to realize that *patience and perseverance* are quite as necessary in carrying on the work as *push and pluck*.

"We have noted a marked increase among clubs in interest in public questions. It is the common, everyday things in club life that must receive our most careful attention. The unusual things as a rule are well cared for."

The invitation extended by the Saginaw Board of Trade, the Saginaw Board of Auditorium Trustees, and the Saginaw Federation of Women's Clubs to hold the annual convention of the M. S. F. W. C. in Saginaw, October 1912, was accepted with pleasure.

A few sentences concerning this Detroit Convention, showing how it impressed "a new Club Woman" are quoted:—"It has given me food for thought, a quickened interest in many public questions, a renewed sense of woman's responsibility, and of her power; and a more optimistic outlook for the future of our country. One is quite sure that things will not go badly wrong with woman as squarely on the side of right as she is today.

"My first impression on entering the convention rooms was one of surprise at the quietness, the lack of hurry and confusion. Committee meetings, parliamentary drills, business sessions, conferences, all being held at the same time, and with no confusion, no chatter, no hurry.

"At this convention, the business sessions, often considered dull by delegates were bright and snappy. The reports were short and full of life.

"As far as observable, the convention was entirely harmonious. No undercurrent of strife made onlookers uncomfortable. No outbreak of rivalry, or of politics ruffled the spirit of the meeting. The convention went smoothly. The impression that was left on the mind was that of an earnest body of women whose ideal was high and whose purpose was ennobling."

"It certainly was the best convention that the Michigan Federation has ever had," declared Mrs. Lucy White Williams, the president of the Federation. "A great deal of work has been pushed through and a lot accomplished". True as this verdict was it has come to be largely verified by all conventions of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs. It is ever true where women have learned "TO PUT DOWN SELF AND WORK FOR A CAUSE."

The Corresponding Secretary reported 18 new clubs admitted during the year, and four withdrawn. Eleven county Fed-

erations in the State, all but one in the Federation. Number of Michigan Clubs in General Federation 14; number owning club houses 17; number owning libraries 48, and reporting 31,000 volumes.

Officers elected at Detroit for the year 1912 were:—President, Mrs. Lucy White Williams, Lapeer; Vice President, Mrs. Elnora Chamberlin, Hartford; Second Vice-president, Mrs. Nina DeLong Sands, Pentwater; Recording Secretary, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, Detroit; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Clara Waters Baldwin, Muskegon; Treasurer, Mrs. James A. Muir, Port Huron; Directors, Miss Florence Frensdorf, Hudson; Mrs. Adeline Graves Blakeslee, Galien; Mrs. Myra Beach Jordan, Dean of Women, U. of M., Ann Arbor; Mrs. J. M. Brooks, Saginaw. General Federation Secretary, Mrs. Florence G. Mills, Kalamazoo; State Parliamentarian, Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Detroit. *Michigan Club Bulletin*, Lit. Editor, Mrs. Florence I. Bulson, Jackson; Business Manager, Mrs. Ione E. Ward, Charlotte.

The mid-year meeting of the Board of Managers was held in Albion March 7 and 8 by invitation of the E. L. T. Club of that city. Encouraging reports were presented by officers and many department chairmen, much business transacted and some time spent in planning for the Biennial.

The social features of the occasion were keenly enjoyable and included a delightful reception at the beautiful rooms of the E. L. T. given by the Entre Nous, Ladies Literary and Twentieth Century Clubs and the E. L. T. A beautifully appointed luncheon was also given the visitors at the home of Mrs. Arthur D. Bangham, president of E. L. T.

Upon invitation of President Dickie, a visit was made to Albion College, where an interesting musical program was presented in connection with the regular chapel exercises. Mrs. Williams, president of the Federation was invited to address the students.

At this meeting it was voted to continue the "Prize Paper" contest. At the suggestion of the committee on Household Economics, the Board voted to recommend to the State Legis-

lature that a chair of Household Economics be established at the University of Michigan. At the Cincinnati Biennial, delegates from every section of the country voted to sustain Mrs. Moore, president of the General Federation in the establishment of an endowment fund. At this mid-year Board meeting, the General Federation State Secretary, Mrs. Mills, called attention of Michigan club women to the need of work on the Endowment Fund, in order that Michigan may do the part assigned her in recognition of the splendid work being done for women and children by the General Federation. "The Michigan Plan" was to ask each club woman to give 25 cents to the fund and not ask clubs to take from their own funds.

Information in regard to the Biennial to be held in Los Angeles June 25 to July 5, 1912 was given at the Albion Board meeting and some preliminaries for the 18th Annual Meeting at Saginaw, October 15, 16, 17, 18, 1912 were arranged.

Headquarters for the convention were located in the Auditorium with all the usual conveniences. The conferences for Tuesday afternoon were Parliamentary Law, Chairman, Mrs. Emma A. Fox; Conservation, Mrs. Lena L. Mautner, Chairman; Art, Mrs. Marguerite Phillips, Chairman; Household Economics, Mrs. Minnie D. McIntosh, Chairman; Civics, Mrs. Anna Walter, Chairman.

Tuesday evening, addresses of welcome were given by the Mayor of Saginaw, the President of the Board of Trade, and the President of the Auditorium Trustees; also by Mrs. J. M. Bittman, President of the Saginaw City Federation of Woman's Clubs; Response by Mrs. Lucy White Williams, President of the Michigan State Federation. Wednesday forenoon was given to reports and greetings from guests and letters from State Presidents. Wednesday afternoon, reports, and a Symposium from the Biennial, Mesdames, Fox, Ashbaugh, Walter, McKnight and Dr. Carolyn Geisel.

A Memorial to Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, by Mrs. Frances Wheeler Smith, and the President's address, with some enjoyable musical numbers afforded interest to all. A pleasing address, "China's Crisis" by Miss Sui Wang, student at Albion

College, closed the day's program. An informal reception given by the East Side Club at 8 o'clock closed a day of many interests.

Thursday came the election of officers and more department reports. The afternoon session was made memorable by an address given by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, the newly elected president of the General Federation.

The social features of the convention were a luncheon on Tuesday, followed by a reception, tendered the members of the Board, at the home of Mrs. Hamilton Watson, by the Saginaw Woman's Club. The Saginaw Art Club entertained with an Art exhibit in the banquet room of the Auditorium, throughout the convention. Tea was served every afternoon in the Rest Room from three o'clock to five.

The reports submitted of work accomplished by the several Departments were admirable and inspiring and sent all delegates to their homes, with food for thought and eager for new undertakings.

With this Convention ended the administration of

Mrs. Lucy White Williams,  
Eleventh President of the  
Michigan State Federation  
of Women's Clubs.

## CALENDAR OF MICHIGAN COPYRIGHTS

(For samples of full text see previous issues of the Magazine)

1315. Mar. 15, 1870. Wm. H. Burk & Co., Book. "Stephen Dane."

1316. Mar. 17, 1870. J. S. White & Co. of Marshall. Musical Composition. "Respectfully dedicated to Pete Lee of Buckley's Serenaders. All among the hay. Words by Wallace Markham. Music by Jesse Williams."

1317. Mar. 18, 1860. John H. Caine & Co. Pamphlet. "The Bible and the Common Schools, or The Question Settled. By the author of 'The Church, Rome and Dissent.' Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—Pro. XXII:15. From a child thou has known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus.—II Tim. III:15. Detroit: John H. Caine & Co. New York: Pott & Amery, E. P. Dutton & Co. Chicago: Mitchell & Clark. And all Booksellers, East and West."

1322. Mar. 24, 1870. Geo. A. Hoyt of Pontiac. Musical Composition. "We must have the Holy Bible in our Schools. Words and Music by Geo. A. Hoyt."

1323. Mar. 30, 1870. A. Smith. Book. "Smith's Mnemonical Cipher Key to the Opening Lectures and Work of the several Degrees in Royal Arch Masonry."

1324. Mar. 30, 1870. Steward M. Jones. Book. "My Business Reckoner."

1325. Mar. 30, 1870. Samuel J. Kelso. Chart or Table. "Kelso's Interest Table. Ser. A. No. 1. For Days: Multiply the principal by number of days, and if the per cent rate is 5 multiply by 137, if 6 multiply by 164, if 7, multiply by 192, if 8, multiply by 219, if 9 multiply by 247, if 10, multiply by 274. Point off 4 figures of the result if the principal was an exact number of dollars, but if it had any cents in it point off 6 figures. The whole number will be the required interest in cents and the figures pointed off, decimals of a cent. For Months, Multiply the principal by number of months, and if the per cent rate is 5 multiply by 417; if 6, multiply by 500; if 7 multiply by 533; if 8 multiply by 667, if 9, multiply by 750, if 10 multiply by 833. Point off three figures of the result if the principal was an exact number of dollars, but if it had any cents in it point off 5 figures. The whole number will be the required interest in cents, and the figures pointed off, decimals of a cent. GUARANTEE—Computation of interest on \$100.00 for 100 days and for 11 months respectively, at each of the rates of interest above named, have been made by the above Rule, with an average variation of less than one half cent from the

true interest, and to this extent the correctness of the above method of computation is hereby guaranteed. S. J. Kelso, Notary and Accountant, Detroit.

1330. Apr. 5, 1870. Chase, Isherwood & Co. Label. "On demand we will deliver to all Respectable Dealers in the United States or to their order a Sample of the Greenback Smoking Tobacco, Toledo, May 15, 1860. None genuine without the signature of Chase, Isherwood & Co.

1331. Apr. 9, 1870. Ezra C. Seaman of Ann Arbor. Book. "The American System of Government. The New York Printing Company, 81, 83 and 85 Centre Street, New York."

1334. Apr. 12, 1870. Jelsch & Burk. Label. E. B."

1335. Apr. 16, 1870. Sanford Howard of Lansing. Book. "Short-horned Cattle: Their History and Characteristics. An Essay by Sanford Howard."

1342. Apr. 26, 1870. John S. Campbell. Book. "The Future Capital of the United States by John S. Campbell."

1343. Apr. 26, 1870. Ducharme, Prentiss & Co. Label. "Pure English White Lead. 25 lbs. Sold Exclusively. Ducharme, Prentiss & Co., 67 & 69 Woodbridge Street West, Detroit, Mich."

1344. May 4, 1870. Parsons & Stoner. Pamphlet. "Book of Reference. Notice. Enterprising Houses of Detroit: If you are in want of anything advertised in this Book, those who have furnished coupons have agreed to deduct 5 per cent on amount purchased by presenting this book, and coupons not canceled."

1345. May 5, 1870. John Wendell. Book. "Filed by John Wendell of Grosse Isle, Michigan on behalf of himself and Lydia B. Wendell of Hartford, Connecticut and Susan H. Wendell and Anna Mary Minturn of the City, county and State of New York (the said Lydia B. Wendell being the widow and the said Susan H. Wendell, Anna Mary Minturn and John Wendell the only surviving children of John L. Wendell deceased) in the clerk's office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, for renewal of copyright for further term of fourteen years in pursuance of act of Congress. Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature and in the Court for the Correction of Errors, of the State of New York, by John L. Wendell, Counsellor-at-Law. Vol. XXVI."

1348. May 7, 1870. D. Rense. Musical Composition. "Days Gone By. Words by Mrs. W. Ray. Music by D. Rense."

1349. May 9, 1870. Joseph Cockcroft. Pamphlet. "Deutsches Volks-Lieder, a choice collection of German songs. By Beethoven, Weber, Schubert, Abt, Glück, Kücken, Lumbert, Kiebs, Mendelssohn, Reichardt,

Spohr, Proch, Keller, Fresca, &c. &c. Music with German and English words. No. 1. Price 10 cents. To be continued."

1350. May 14, 1870. Alfred Noble. Book. "Tables for obtaining Horizontal Distances and Differences of Level from Stadia Readings compiled by Assistants Alfred Nobel and Wm. L. Casgrain. U. S. Engineer's Office, Milwaukee, Wis."

1351. May 14, 1870. C. J. Whitney & Co. Musical composition. "The Rose of Springwells. Song and Chorus. Words by A. Wanless. Music by M. H. McChesney, Detroit. Published by C. J. Whitney & Co. 197 Jefferson Ave."

## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION, 1929

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Lansing, Mich., Dec. 31, 1929

To the Honorable Fred W. Green,  
Governor of Michigan:

In accord with Sec. 9 of Act 271, Public Acts of 1913, we have the honor to submit to you herewith the seventeenth annual report of the Michigan Historical Commission, covering the calendar year 1929.

Very respectfully yours,

Augustus C. Carton  
Clarence M. Burton  
William L. Jenks  
William F. Murphy  
William L. Clements  
Claude H. Van Tyne

Financial statement for the fiscal year July 1, 1928 to July 1, 1929:

Total amount of appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1929 . . . . .	\$25,923.89
Expenditures from appropriation for fiscal year:	
Personal Service . . . . .	\$14,508.90
Supplies and Contractural Service . . . . .	10,007.83
Outlay for Equipment . . . . .	975.02
 Total Disbursements . . . . .	 \$25,491.75
 Total balance on hand June 30, 1929 . . . . .	 \$ 432.14

Four meetings have been held during the year, on January 11, April 19, July 11, and October 11.

The following publications have been issued:

1. *Michigan Historical Collections*, Volume 40. This is a volume of documents relating to Michigan in the period of the War of 1812, from originals in the War Department at Washington. They are mainly letters from William Hull as Governor of Michigan Territory, to Henry Dearborn and William Eustis when they were respectively Secretary of War in the early and later parts of the period 1805-1813. In these letters various documents are enclosed, being mainly letters and reports from officers, traders, Indians, and other persons living in the region. The aim has been to reproduce the documents accurately, retaining the peculiarities of spelling, punctuation and capitalization except where these would be confusing.

2. *Michigan History Magazine*, four numbers, the following articles:

Railroads of Michigan Since 1850—Edmund A. Calkins  
Story of Michigan's Marketing—John A. Russell  
University of Michigan: Beginnings—II—William A. Spill  
Moses Coit Tyler—Thomas Edgar Casady  
Early Years of Adrian College—Albert W. Kauffman  
Types No Longer Typical—Walter A. Terpenning  
Lansing in the Good Old Seventies—Henry A. Haigh  
History of the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs  
—Irma T. Jones  
Calendar of Michigan Copyrights—William L. Jenks  
Old Days and Early Authors of Michigan State College—  
Henry A. Haigh  
Michigan's Early Military Roads—George B. Catlin  
Western Michigan History—Claude T. Hamilton  
University of Michigan: Beginnings—III—William A.  
Spill  
History of State Federation of Women's Clubs (Continued)  
—Irma T. Jones  
A Prince in Puddleford—Sue I. Silliman

Letters Relative to William A. Burt, 1851-1854  
A Pretty Quarrel Over Rum at Old Michillimackinac—William R. Riddell  
Some Ancient Fire-Beds in Saginaw County, Michigan—Fred Dustin  
Isle Royale Expedition—George R. Fox  
The Romance of the Mackinac Country—M. M. Quaife  
Frontier Life in Lake Superior Region—William H. Steele  
Fort Wilkins—Mrs. N. L. Swykert  
Meaning of the Name Huron as Applied to the Huron Indians—Charles Denby  
Chief Petoskey (A Brief Sketch by His Grand-daughter Ella Petoskey)  
Mackinackers: Episodes of Michigan History—Ivan Swift  
Letters from the Long Ago—Anna Brockway Gray  
A Typical Pioneer Family—Vivian Lyon Moore  
The Best Way to Come to Truth—James G. Matthews  
Hiram Moore and the Invention of the Harvester—Lew Allen Chase  
Henry Ford's Typical Early American Village at Dearborn—Henry A. Haigh  
History of State Federation of Women's Clubs (Continued)—Irma T. Jones  
Calendar of Michigan Copyrights (Continued)—William L. Jenks  
The Teaching of Michigan History—Claude S. Larzelere  
The Study of Michigan History—L. A. Chase  
Teaching State History in the High School—R. M. Tryon  
To the Boys and Girls of Michigan—John M. Munson  
An Eloquent Tribute—Lawton T. Hemans  
Michigan Song  
State Flower  
State Flag  
State Coat-of-arms and Great Seal  
The State Capitol  
Michigan—L. A. Chase  
Chronological Outline

Topics for Reports and Theme Writing in Michigan History  
Bibliographical Aids

A Junior Pioneer League—Eleanor Griffin McNett

Fifty Questions on Local History

School History Clubs

Practical Hints for Local Historical Work

Suggestions for School Historical Programs and Museums—

O. W. Mosher, Jr.

Constitution for a County Historical Society

Publications in preparation:

*Michigan Historical Collections*, Volume 41: Research for this volume is now in progress. This volume will be made up of letters of William Hull and Duncan McArthur in the period of Michigan Territory. Examination is being made of Niles Register and similar publications, the National archives at Washington, D. C., and the historical collections in all State Historical Societies, Libraries, Universities and other depositories of the United States and Canada. To date about three hundred manuscript pages have been located and are being photostated for the Commission.

*Life and Times of Stevens T. Mason*: This volume which has long been out of print and for which calls have been numerous, is being reprinted for schools and libraries in an edition of 1,000 copies.

*Map Bibliography*: Prof. Louis C. Karpinski of the University of Michigan who is compiling for the Commission a bibliography of maps of Michigan and the Great Lakes region, reports that the volume will be ready for publication by the end of next summer.

*Records of the Governors and Judges of Michigan Territory*: Mr. George B. Catlin of Detroit, who is editing for the Commission the official records of the Territory from 1805 to 1824, reports that this volume will be ready for press during the year.

*Michigan in the World War*: Four volumes relating to Michigan's activities in the World War are in course of prep-

aration: (1) Documentary General History, (2) Documentary History of Camp Custer, (3) Gold Star Records, (4) Narrative History of Activities at Home and Overseas.

*Directory of Michigan Museums:* A directory of the leading museum collections of historical, archeological and art materials, prepared by Dr. Alexander Ruthven of the University of Michigan, was referred for cooperative publication to the Conservation Department and the Tourist Associations of the State, with the prospect to date that this work will be issued in time for the resort season in an edition of 25,000 copies.

*Renaming of Lakes and Streams:* A description of this activity was given in full in the Commission's report for 1928. The State Committee formulated the following instructions to be issued to persons desiring to change name of lake or stream, in accord with which sixteen changes are now in process.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Have the County Board of Supervisors of the county in which the lake or lakes are situated pass a resolution favoring and approving the proposed change in name of the lake or lakes. This resolution must mention each lake separately, stating:
  - (a) Name or names by which the lake is now known
  - (b) Location by section, township and range
  - (c) The proposed name
  - (d) Reason that the proposed name is considered necessary or advisable
2. Have the County Clerk furnish you a certified copy of the County Board of Supervisors' resolution of approval.
3. Forward this certified copy of the resolution to George N. Fuller, Secretary Michigan Historical Commission, State Office Building, Lansing, Michigan.
4. The State Committee on Geographic Names will then consider and act on the proposed name or names as ap-

proved in the County Board of Supervisors' resolution. If the State Committee concurs with the County Board of Supervisors in their action, that Committee will forward the certified copy of the County Board's resolution together with its recommendations to the U. S. Geographic Board, Washington, D. C., for that Board's consideration. The action of the U. S. Geographic Board will be final. Their approval will assure the use of the proposed name or names on all future maps on which the place and feature names have official standing.

5. If the lake or stream lies partly in another county or counties, joint action should be taken by the counties concerned.
6. The U. S. Geographic Board will advise the State Committee as to the final and official decision on the proposed name changes. The State Committee will then transmit copies of that decision to the County Clerk and yourself.

*Information Bureau:* Special attention has been given to calls for historical data from state departments, public libraries, schools, colleges, clubs, patriotic organizations, the press, tourist associations, and citizens of our own and other states. The office of the Commission has been at the service of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and local historical societies throughout the state in planning programs for celebration of historical events and marking historic sites.

*National Archives:* Through the work in the archives at Washington, D. C., which is being conducted jointly with Michigan by the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa in listing documents relating to the Middle West, the following documents relating to Michigan have been added since those listed in the Spring number of the Michigan History Magazine 1929:

War Department	Office of Chief of Engineers				
Letters Received	1819-1866	76-5323	Scattered		
			numbers		
War Department	Department of the East				
Letters Received	1822-1860	1-515	"	"	
War Department	Eastern Department				
Orders	1821-1854	1-312	"	"	
War Department	Northern Department				
Letter Books	1763-1866	501-1717	"	"	
War Department	Western Department				
Letter Books	1822-1848	1-601	"	"	
Orders	1822-1840	1-84	"	"	
War Department	Northern Division				
Letter Books	1818-1828	1-21	"	"	
War Department	Adjutant General's Office				
Miscellaneous Collection	1797-1865	1-1023	"	"	
War Department	Topographical Engineers				
Letters Received	1828-1864	1-3144	"	"	
War Department	Department of the Northwest				
Orders	1832-1864	1-2491	"	"	
War Department	Department of the Ohio				
Orders	1861-1863	1-1806	"	"	

*State Pioneer Museum:* Over 35,000 people visited the State Pioneer Museum during 1929. Following is a list of donors and their gifts for the year:

1. Bad Axe Columbian Club (Bad Axe)—*Golden Jubilee of Flint, Mich., 1855-1905*, published 1905.
2. Bad Axe Women's Club (Bad Axe)—*The Daily Citizen*, framed, published at Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1863.
3. Ballmer, Ray W. (Waldron)—Hand-made Draw Shave.
4. Bassett, Mrs. Geo. H. (Lansing)—Tailors' Pressing Iron (Tailors Goose). This came into the possession of the Bassett family in 1731.
5. Baumgras, Henry P. (Lansing)—Iron kettle used by the donor's mother about 1875.

6. Benge, Harold (Lansing)—Typewriter manufactured by the Odell Typewriter Co., Chicago, Ill.
7. Blasius, Mrs. Fannie C. (Lansing)—Bible bound in leather by Frank H. Rose in 1875 and received first prize at the Detroit State Fair in 1875 as the best specimen of leather binding: Diploma, framed, received by Mr. Rose, from the State Agricultural Society; framed picture of Mr. Frank H. Rose, bookbinder.
8. Bopp, Walter E. (Greenville)—Carpet stretcher.
9. Bosworth, F. M. (Elk Rapids)—Inkwell made of soap-stone; Waterbury Clock.
10. Britten, Lewis (Maple Rapids)—Confederate \$5 bill.
11. Brown, Mrs. Henry L. (Lansing)—“Seth Thomas” Clock, purchased in 1879; clock purchased in 1871.
12. Brown, W. W. (Lansing)—Picture of Governor Croswell and staff; picture of Governor Begole and staff; picture of Governor Luce and staff; picture of Governor Winans and staff; picture of William Alden Smith, United States Senator 1897-1919.
13. D. A. R. Coldwater Chapter (Coldwater)—Gold headed cane presented to Governor Cyrus G. Luce in 1883.
14. DeLamarter, Mrs. L. (Lansing)—Hat pin holder and eight hat pins.
15. Dixon, Charles (Lansing)—Picture, framed, of Michigan Central wood-burning locomotive and derrick constructing bridge across the Huron River at Dexter, Mich., in 1882.
16. Grayling Women’s Club (Grayling)—Picture, framed, The Edward E. Hartwick Memorial Pines Park.
17. Houghton Civic Club (Houghton)—One of the original cedar posts of stockade at Fort Wilkins, 9 feet long and 9 inches in diameter; binder used to hold fence rails in place.
18. Jackson Women’s Club (Jackson)—Picture, framed, showing six markers of historic spots.

19. Jonesville Women's Club (Jonesville)—Two mottos, "God is our Refuge and Strength" and "I am the Bread of Life," sewed on perforated cardboard.
20. McKay, Mrs. Sarah (Lansing)—Gilt edge sugar bowl and cover, 1815; gilt edge creamer, 1815; gilt edge teapot and cover, 1815; gilt edge plate, 1815.
21. Manistique Women's Club (Manistique)—Picture of Banking Grounds for logs at Indian River, Schoolcraft County, Mich., 1906.
22. Martin, Mrs. John C. (Lansing)—Oxen yoke; neck yoke (Milkmaids yoke); flail; flax spinning wheel; snuff box; picture of John C. Martin; iron kettle; candlestick and snuffer; child's leather boots, steel toes; linen thread; flax ready to spin; plate; glass, representing Plymouth Rock, 1620; stone; 7 brass keys; broadaxe used 1840; two-tine fork; steelyard used 1854; spectacles with case; powder horn; stamp for wax seals; tin sand box or "Old fashioned blotter"; 25 shilling bank note; \$5 bank note; two \$5 bank notes printed by the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad bank, Adrian; United States and foreign coins; Celts, Indian stone; gorgets, slate stone; butterfly, Indian stone; arrowheads; flint spearheads; stone axe; war club, 17 inches long; Child's brass toe boots, 1879.
23. Means, Mrs. Myrtie (Nashville)—Hat found on battlefield in Tennessee in 1864.
24. Nisbett, Chas. A. (Pontiac)—Picture of Berdan's Sharpshooters taken at Gettysburg at the time of the dedication of monument to their memory; sword taken from a wounded Confederate soldier at the battle of Five Forks, Va., by Mr. Nisbett, April 1, 1865.
25. Norman, Charles W. (Jackson)—Fan made by Indian girl; fan purchased in 1840; fan made about 1780.
26. Oestrike, Wm. E. (Stony Point)—Plaster cast of Don M. Dickinson, postmaster general under Grover Cleveland in 1887.

27. Parker, Mrs. Barbara (Okemos)—Prayer fan used about 1700.
28. Payne, George E. (Lansing)—Handsled used in 1872.
29. Reynolds, Roy (Lansing)—Wooden bottom ice skates used from 1860 to 1895; horseshoe drain tile made in Grand Ledge 1872.
30. Robinson, Mrs. Geo. B. (Lansing)—Picture of Rix Robin-son.
31. Spanish War Veterans (Lansing)—First Flag of the Department of Michigan, United States Spanish War Veter-ans.
32. State Library (Lansing)—Plaster cast of Theodore Romeyn.
33. Strang, Samuel (Lakeview)—Hadley's Quadrant used by Samuel Nichols on a Whaling vessel on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, 1835-45.
34. Thompson, C. A. (Hillsdale)—Models of bird stones, 1868 and 1898; model of an Amulet.
35. Williams, Mrs. Carl (Washington, D. C.)—Globe of the world on standard.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY ENROLLED IN 1929

### Alpena Co.

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### Bay Co.

Becker, Mrs. Ernest, Bay City

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Marshall, Mr. Archie R., Dansville

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Garnett, Mrs. A. C., Ann Arbor  
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Ingerson, Mr. John L., Ann Arbor  
Karpinski, Prof. Louis C., Ann Arbor  
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Sager, Miss Cynthia A., Ann Arbor  
Schovel, Mrs. J. S., Ann Arbor  
Scott, Prof. Irving D., Ann Arbor  
Sherzer, Prof. Wm. H., Ypsilanti  
Soll, Mr. Fred J. W., Ann Arbor  
Taylor, Mr. Howell, Ann Arbor  
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Wilson, Dr. Frank N., Ann Arbor  
Wines, Mr. Levi D., Ann Arbor  
Wurster, Mr. Carl V., Ann Arbor

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Cone, Mr. Russell G., Detroit  
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Lindeman, Dr. B. W., Detroit  
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McDougald, Mr. R. B., Detroit  
McGraw, Dr. Arthur B., Grosse Pointe Village  
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Shelden, Mrs. Henry D., Grosse Pointe Shores  
Smith, Mrs. Lloyd D., Detroit  
Sprunk, Mr. Ed. G., Detroit  
Starr, Mr. Thomas F. I., Detroit  
Tolonen, Mr. Emil O., Detroit  
Travis, Mr. Wellington, Highland Park  
Walker, Mr. Lewis K., Detroit

## MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF STATE ADDED IN 1929

Adams, Prof. Henry R., Syracuse, New York  
Austin, Mr. James W., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Bower, Mr. Joseph A., New York City, N. Y.  
Buechner, Miss Cecelia, South Bend, Ind.  
Clarke, Mr. J. R., Manhattan Beach, Calif.  
Denby, Charles, Washington, D. C.  
Denby, Mr. Charles, Jr., Whitemarsh, Pa.

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Latham, Dr. V. A., Rogers Pk., Chicago, Ill.  
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Orton, Hon. Ellsworth, Pontiac  
Soule, Mrs. Harrison, Ann Arbor  
White, Mr. Frederick M., Centerville

## HISTORICAL NOTES

THE Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society offers for the year 1930 a prize of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) to the person submitting the best article on some subject in Michigan history. *Contest*

The word "history" is to be interpreted broadly, to cover the entire field of Michigan's life, its industries, people, politics, government, wars, institutions, the church, the press, the schools, anything of importance that has to do with the past in Michigan.

The work must be based on original research and properly documented. The length of the article should not be over 5,000 words.

The manuscript must not have been previously published. All manuscripts must be typewritten on one side of the paper only.

The article is not to be signed. But the real name of the author must accompany the manuscript and must be enclosed in a separate envelope on which must be written the name of the historical article.

The competition is open to anyone without restriction.

The Society reserves the right to publish in the Michigan History Magazine any article submitted.

Each manuscript should be sent to George N. Fuller, Secretary, Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, not later than September 1, 1930.

Any inquiry about the conditions of the contest may be addressed to the above office.

The award will be announced at the Fall meeting of the Society in 1930.

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WE ARE asked by the University of London Institute of Historical Research to call attention to a project for the photographic reproduction of the *Statutes of the Realm*, published by the British "Record Commission" between 1810 and 1828. This work, which is of course indispensable for

research on any aspect of English history prior to the accession of George I, has long been partly or wholly out of print, and as secondhand copies are not only very costly, but difficult to obtain at any price, the Institute has undertaken to investigate whether there exists a sufficient demand to make reproduction practicable.

The format proposed is a crown folio (13" x 10"), printed on all rag paper and bound in full canvas, and it has been ascertained that when reduced to this handy size the text remains easily readable. All the plates would be reproduced full size. The price would necessarily depend upon the number printed, but it is expected that if 200 sets were ordered it would be possible to supply the twelve volumes to subscribers for between £40 and £50 (\$200-250). The volumes would reproduce exactly those of the existing edition, and would appear at regular intervals over a period of two to three years. Payment for sets would be made by instalments, due on receipt of each volume, and arrangements would be made for the purchase of single volumes at a price only slightly higher in proportion, probably between £3/10/0 and £4/10/0 (\$17.50 and \$22.50).

Before issuing a prospectus and inviting promises of subscription the Institute is anxious to obtain some idea of the probable volume of demand, since the expectation of 250 or 300 orders might enable sets to be offered at prices lower than those suggested. Libraries or individuals who would be likely to purchase sets or single volumes if the work were carried out on the lines indicated are asked to write at once to the Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, Malet Street, London, W. C. I., indicating what their probable needs would be. Response to this invitation will not be taken as a promise to subscribe.

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THE Henry B. Joy Historical Research, of Detroit, has asked us to inquire among our readers for any information as to the existence of legal, political or general correspondence signed by Henry B. Joy, or pamphlet material

with which he was identified other than railroad annual reports after 1855.

From 1850 to 1865 he received numerous letters from Abraham Lincoln, many of which he gave away. Photostatic copies rather than originals are desired.

The Secretary will appreciate any information relating to this material.

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**I**N THE death of Dr. Harry Burns Hutchins, President Emeritus of the University of Michigan, who passed from this life on Jan. 25 at his home in Ann Arbor, the University and the State of Michigan lose a devoted friend and a wise counsellor. We are glad of permission to print the following appreciation by Henry M. Bates, Tappan Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School which appeared in *The Michigan Alumnus* for Feb. 8:

Time and perspective will serve only to make increasingly evident the importance and significance of the many and varied services of former President Harry Burns Hutchins to the University of Michigan. So quietly did he work and so modestly did he always bear himself, that though greatly beloved and honored in his lifetime, there was, nevertheless, inadequate appreciation of the strength and wisdom of his administration as Dean of the Law School and President of the University. By temperament as well as by reasoned conviction he abhorred the spectacular and questioned the wisdom of any move or change verging toward revolution. And yet he realized as clearly as anyone that life is change, and so he steadily, if quietly and cautiously, pressed continuously forward.

Mr. Hutchins was engaged at different times and places in many and somewhat varied pursuits, and yet it is impossible to survey his career without a realization of how wisely and harmoniously it was planned and how thoroughly and broadly it trained and developed him for the crowning achievements of his life. Born in New England, of sturdy ancestry, and receiving his early schooling in the strengthening and effective,

if somewhat severe, discipline of a New England academy, he cast his lot in with that stream of immigration from New England and New York, which flowed so strongly to the westward through Ohio and into Michigan and other states to the west. Fortunate it was for this University that young Hutchins had observed that a majority of the leading text books used in the school which he attended were written by professors in the then young and rapidly rising University of Michigan. It was characteristic of him that he should have selected his Alma Mater upon a carefully formed judgment of the ability of its faculty; and so it was that its future President entered the University in 1867 and was graduated with the class of 1871.

Mr. Hutchins always, and with reason, took satisfaction in the fact that after graduation from college he taught for one year at Owosso and for a few years thereafter as an instructor and later an assistant professor of rhetoric in this University. To his study of literature and rhetoric during this period may be ascribed much of the precision and clarity of his oral and literary expression, throughout his life. It was during this period of teaching in the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, as it was then known, that Mr. Hutchins became the instructor of William W. Cook, and with him formed a friendship which lasted throughout his life and was destined to have momentous consequences of good for the University. For it was Mr. Cook's confidence in the wisdom and unselfishness of his then young instructor which led him later to select Mr. Hutchins as the medium of his communication with the University regarding his munificent gifts of the Martha Cook Building and the superb Lawyers Club buildings. Throughout the negotiations concerning these gifts and their development, Mr. Cook has relied confidently upon the sound judgment and disinterested advice of his friend and former instructor.

Fortunate, too, was the fact that Mr. Hutchins after admission to the Bar in 1876 was engaged in the active practice of law for a period of eight years. During these years he laid

the foundation for the practice and teaching of that field of learning which was to be his chief concern throughout most of his mature life. These years at the Bar trained the able young lawyer in affairs and in dealing with men, and contributed largely, no doubt, to the remarkable faculty which Mr. Hutchins constantly employed in making those adjustments between clashing interests and sometimes contending individuals which is no less important in the administration of an institution of learning than in the so-called active life of the world. Practicality of the right sort, and a common sense which amounted almost to genius, were characteristics of Mr. Hutchins throughout his active career. From 1884 to 1887 he was Professor of Law in this University and in the latter year went to Cornell University, where he was the dominant personality in the organization of the Cornell Law School, on whose faculty he remained until 1895, when he was called to and accepted the deanship of the Law School of this University.

He came to the deanship admirably equipped by nature, education and experience to begin the difficult task of reorganizing and developing a school potentially strong but somewhat lacking in organization and progressive educational methods, at that particular time. Mr. Hutchins was a born organizer and the School was rapidly shaped into an efficient and well-managed institution. The course of study was lengthened from two to three years. The old formal lecture system was gradually abandoned and a well-balanced scheme, including the use of text books, of lectures, and the study of cases as illustrative material, was substituted. The old Law School Building, erected early in the 1860's, was entirely remodeled and enlarged, and the instruction in general was put upon a sound university basis. This involved the delicate and difficult task of gradually substituting legal scholars, devoting their lives to the teaching and study of law, for the part-time practitioner type of professor. Within the brief period of two years Dean Hutchins had so completely demonstrated his effectiveness as an administrator that when President

Angell became our minister to Turkey, in 1897, Dean Hutchins, almost without discussion, was made Acting President of the University until President Angell's return the following year. Meantime, the Law School continued to grow and prosper under his administration; so that again it was almost inevitable that when President Angell retired in 1909, Mr. Hutchins was made Acting President, and a year later became President of the University, serving in that capacity until 1919.

Though his term as President of the University was to go through the severe ordeal caused by the Great War, and through the difficult period of readjustment immediately following that frightful calamity, the decade of his administration was perhaps the most prosperous in the history of the University. It was immediately apparent to the entire campus that though Mr. Hutchins' great interest had been in the law and in the development of the Law School, he was now President of the University and deeply interested in its every department and in all of its activities. Likewise, the campus early realized that the new President, though kindly and courteous, was equally firm and strong. Again, his talent for organizing manifested itself in an increased orderliness and efficiency in every department. With genuine appreciation of the importance of the personnel of the faculty, President Hutchins addressed himself at once to securing important increases in the salary scale, and to the bringing of able new men to the various faculties.

He exercised great wisdom in his dealing with the state legislature and the administration of Michigan's public affairs. From the start he avoided entangling alliances with political factions or cliques of any character, and the needs of the University were pressed strongly upon the executive and legislative departments of our government. He gave of his time and strength freely in meeting the people in all parts of the state, and within a short time had won their confidence and secured their moral and material support for the advancement of the University. Perhaps his greatest single service lay in his organizing of the alumni from coast to coast and

in winning their affection and confidence. This is not the place to recite the many and munificent gifts clearly attributable to Mr. Hutchins' contacts with, and influence over, alumni and former students. Reference has already been made to the generous gifts of Mr. William W. Cook, which are among the largest and most wisely planned in the history of American education.

From the beginning of his administration, President Hutchins manifested a sympathetic understanding of the project which was to result in the organization of the Michigan Union and its equipment with the best building of its kind in the country. Without his encouragement and help it would have been well-nigh impossible to have carried that campaign to a successful conclusion. In general it may be said that the University will for years to come be a better and greater university because of Mr. Hutchins' stimulation of alumni interest.

Only those who were intimate with the affairs of the University during President Hutchins' administration can realize the many difficulties with which he had to contend and which he met with great success. It was not an easy thing to follow President Angell, admittedly one of the great American university presidents. President Angell's extraordinary long service, his great abilities as administrator, educator and public speaker, and the rare charm of his personality, had made of him a figure of almost superhuman power and virtues, in the minds of our alumni and friends. It was scarcely possible for our constituency to appraise at his true merit any man who might succeed this great figure. Moreover, it seemed probable that Mr. Hutchins would have but a short administration, and he therefore was without some of that support which is given only to the leader who is expected to remain long in power. The difficulties caused by the Great War have already been suggested, but in spite of all these handicaps, it came gradually to be recognized that Michigan had another splendid executive.

To those of us who knew Mr. Hutchins intimately there were revealed qualities of character and personality which endeared him to us even more than did his achievements as an executive. Possessed of great strength and firmness when firmness was required, he was yet exceptionally gentle, courteous and modest. In his relationship to his illustrious predecessor he revealed these qualities in a degree possessed by few men of eminence. He refused to live in the official President's home, preferring that Doctor Angell should remain there. He sought Doctor Angell's counsel and advice and constantly subordinated himself at public meetings, preferring that Doctor Angell should receive the honors of the occasion. Doctor Angell was equally charming and self-effacing in his attitude toward President Hutchins. In truth, the relationship between these two men was a very beautiful and unusual thing. Again, after his own retirement from the presidency Doctor Hutchins completely effaced himself, that his successor might be given every opportunity to win the affection and confidence of everyone connected with, or interested in, the University. With a delicacy very rare, especially among men who have been forced into the limelight, he avoided even the appearance of seeking to exercise any influence in the control of University affairs. The writer of this too hastily prepared appreciation gratefully acknowledges that he was the recipient of that same generosity of treatment from President Hutchins; for though President Hutchins naturally retained a deep interest in the Law School, never by word, look or sign, directly or indirectly, did he in any way interfere with, or attempt to influence the administration of the Law School, after he resigned its deanship. Only a man of genuine magnanimity could have dealt with the situation so unselfishly.

For his simple and unaffected dignity, his courtesy, his fairness and his modesty, as well as for his high ability and strength and his fine achievements for the university, those of us who have known him well will always hold him in deep affection.

WILLIAM STOCKING, whose articles in this Magazine have been a source of pleasure and profit to our readers, died at his home in Detroit Jan. 26 at the age of 89 years. Mr. Stocking was born in Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 11, 1840, of unusual ancestral stock. He was a direct descendant of George Stocking, who came from England in 1633 to Cambridge, Mass., and became one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn. On his mother's side he was descended from Thomas Newell, who was one of the first proprietors of Farmington, Conn., and from the Wolcott family which gave three governors to the State of Connecticut. Seven generations of the Stockings and Newells lived in Connecticut before William broke away and came west. Mr. Stocking was a graduate of Yale University, class of 1865, where he took his Master's degree in 1869. He saw service in the Civil War, and later worked in a bank and on newspapers, coming to Detroit to be managing editor of the *Detroit Daily Post*. His "two loves" were journalism and the Republican Party. He attended every state Republican convention in Michigan since 1868. He has written extensively upon the history of the Party, and the history of banking and commerce. He was for many years literary secretary for the Detroit Board of Commerce. His favorite recreations were gardening, the theatre, and water sports. His passing takes from this Magazine a much loved friend.

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THE Tercentenary celebration of the founding of New England is to be observed in 1930, and a complete schedule of general and community events in 100 cities and towns of Massachusetts, as well as happenings of Tercentenary interest through New England is being compiled for publication. Detailed information may be obtained from The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc., 22 Beacon St., Boston.

THE Michigan Historical Commission has appointed a committee, to act with similar committees from Ohio and Kentucky, to mark what will be known as the Tri-State Revolutionary Memorial Trail running from Detroit through Toledo to Cincinnati, and on to Brownsboro, Lexington, Clarksville and other points in Kentucky, the Detroit-Toledo branch of the trail being the base of British operations during the Revolution. The Michigan committee consists of Mr. A. C. Carton, Lansing, chairman; Mr. William L. Jenks, attorney, Port Huron; Mr. George B. Catlin, Librarian, Detroit News; Mr. Wade Millis, attorney, Detroit; Mr. Thomas A. E. Weadock, attorney, Detroit.

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THE name of William Austin Burt, who is perhaps best known to Michigan people as the discoverer of iron ore in the upper peninsula, and about whose life and work several articles have appeared in this Magazine, has been presented as a candidate for the Hall of Fame, New York University, by the Michigan Historical Commission and the University of Michigan, acting jointly upon a resolution of the legislature of 1929. The nomination, prepared under the direction of Clarence T. Johnson, Professor of Geodesy and Surveying at the University, reads as follows:

The magnetic compass was invented by a Chinese scientist many years ago. By its use extensive navigation was made possible and the unknown regions of the world were explored. No improvement was made over the magnetic needle until Mr. William A. Burt, a citizen of the United States, devised the Burt Solar Compass. He provided an instrument which can be used for determining directions regardless of local magnetic conditions. Mr. Burt went further and devised an instrument which performs mechanically the solution of the spherical triangle. He was not only a scientist, but an explorer, an author and a man who assumed leadership in every activity in which he engaged. The results of his work are not apparent to the masses. Surveys are understood only by the

initiated. The inventions of Mr. Burt came at a time when many surveys would have been suspended indefinitely, or until a substitute for the magnetic compass had been provided. While engaged in public land surveys in Michigan he discovered deposits of iron ore. Mr. Burt secured the first patent issued by the Patent Office for a typewriter, 1829. His work led to the mechanical development of the first typewriter used. He was one of the sponsors of the St. Mary's Canal which has done so much to further the navigation of the Great Lakes. For some years he served as Judge of the Circuit Court of Michigan for Macomb County, and was several times a member of the State Legislature.

*first note*  
**A**S a tribute to the memory of Anna Howard Shaw, internationally famous exponent of woman suffrage and illustrious orator-preacher, the Pioneer Historical Society of Osceola County and the people of the village of Ashton have erected a monument bearing her name. It was at Ashton that Anna Howard Shaw preached her first suffrage sermon. The suggestion of this monument came from Miles M. Callaghan, state representative from that district and a member of the Pioneer Society. President E. C. Allen of LeRoy appointed a memorial committee consisting of U. S. Holdridge, Evart; Grace Breen, formerly of Ashton, now residing in Climax; J. E. Kissinger, Ashton; and Arthur Mulholland, Reed City. It was decided to place the monument at Frayer Halladay Park, a plot given to the village of Ashton by Grace and Eva Breen, daughters of Frayer Halladay, pioneer, after whom the park is named. Resting less than fifty feet from U. S. 131, the Anna Howard Shaw monument will be seen by thousands of tourists who annually pass the little town where nearly sixty years ago this woman uttered her first cry in behalf of suffrage for her sex. Besides the name of Anna Howard Shaw on the east face of the monument, names of pioneer settlers in the Ashton region are inscribed on the other three faces, among them that of Joseph W. Ash, after whom Ashton was

named. Three years ago the Society erected a boulder bearing a bronze tablet at the site of the Delos Blodgett school, the first school in Osceola County, a mile west of Hersey.

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**S**OJOURNER TRUTH, friend of Abraham Lincoln and famous for her devoted work in the anti-slavery cause is at length coming into her own through the earnest efforts of Battle Creek pioneers who knew her and appreciate the significance of her life. A bronze reproduction of the famous painting of Abraham Lincoln and Sojourner Truth by Frank C. Courter has been proposed as the form which the Battle Creek memorial to this noted colored woman should take. Mr. L. B. Anderson and Mr. Charles Wheelock are among the strong supporters of the Sojourner Truth Memorial Association recently launched. In a letter to the president of the Association, Mrs. J. H. Lewis, it is stated that the Bible presented to President Lincoln through Sojourner Truth by the colored people of the nation as a token of their gratitude is now the property of Fisk University, of Nashville, Tenn., to which institution it was presented by Robert Todd Lincoln, son of the Emancipator. The remains of Sojourner Truth rest in Oak Hill cemetery, Battle Creek, where it is proposed that the memorial be erected.

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**C**HASE S. OSBORN, "iron hunter" and former governor of Michigan has presented as his latest gift to the University of Michigan all his Sugar Island holdings, Zheshebe Minis, his summer lodge, and his library of some seven thousand volumes. The Sugar Island grant comprises about 3,000 acres, a conservative monetary valuation of which is said to be half a million dollars, but its strategic value is inestimable for the purpose to which it probably will be devoted, the study of forestry, biology, entomology, geology and kindred sciences. Associated with Mr. Osborn in this gift is his son George A. Osborn, editor and publisher of the *Evening News* at the "Soo"

who is an alumnus of the University. These lands comprise about the last of Mr. Osborn's northern Michigan property. Referring to his 70th birthday, Jan. 22, he said, "I have no present thought, and certainly no fear of death, but it is only sensible that when any human reaches a certain period in life, he should go about setting things in order for the inevitable. If and when I pass through that adventure of entering into a new sphere of existence, there shall remain a monument significant of my earth-existence—significant in terms of perpetual value to our great university—certainly I should have cause of satisfaction."

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**M**R. JAMES E. JOPLING, Curator of the Marquette County Historical Society submits the following report made by him to the Directors and members at the last annual meeting:

The annual meeting of the Society was held January 15, 1929, at which time there was a display of articles used in Marquette before 1870. Mrs. Frank Spear was in charge of the exhibit which was made up of things brought to the Library in response to requests made by her through courtesy of the *Mining Journal*. The exhibit was very interesting and the attendance was large, not only on the night of January 15 but during the next few succeeding days.

In October the Needlework Guild used the Museum rooms for its wonderful display of new garments for the various charitable organizations of the city. Again on October 26 the Peter White Public Library celebrated its Golden-Silver Jubilee, and a collection of rare books and manuscripts was displayed in the Society's cases and a number of Lundmark's marine paintings were hung on the walls. Mr. Lundmark was present and spoke.

The Society has sponsored two lectures during the year; the first, on Benito Mussolini, was given April 12 by Prof. Leonard Manyon, teacher of European History in the University of Michigan, and formerly of Oxford, England; and the

second, July 9 by A. Riley Crittenden, of Howell, Michigan, an illustrated lecture on Historic Michigan.

The Library has been used more extensively for research work than ever before. Prof. Whitaker, of the faculty of the Northern State Teachers' College, says, "The Library has been invaluable in my work". Mr. James K. Jamison, of Bergland, came to Marquette to do extensive research work for material on the Ontonagon country, and expects to return later to work further. He was delightfully surprised at the amount of material available. Mr. Stephen A. Royce, a Mining Engineer of Crystal Falls, came for material on the Washington Mine. He too was very grateful for material obtained.

During the year the following articles have been added to the collection:

113 Books and Pamphlets

7 Maps

38 Manuscripts

2 Periodicals

27 Articles added to the museum

33 of the manuscripts came from the Peter White Estate and are extremely interesting. Among them are the passage of the bill granting land for the Presque Isle Park acquisition; wages, checks, accounts, etc., for the building of the road around Presque Isle; deeds to Park Cemetery and accounts for first work done there; Light House Reservation purchase; Snow Shoe Club papers, including articles of incorporation, accounts, bills, list of members, etc., and many others of great interest and historical value.

The Library now contains

817 Books

605 Pamphlets

813 Manuscripts

115 Maps

33 Periodicals

77 Newspapers

It has been the custom to keep the J. M. Longyear Collection separate in filing and listing. This Collection contains

43 Books  
44 Pamphlets  
541 Manuscripts  
83 Maps  
3 Periodicals  
12 Newspapers

In the Museum are Collections of coins and currency, Indian implements, Minerals, Tokens, War time buttons and posters; and curios of various kinds,

1096 Photographs  
297 Photographic plates  
30 Lantern slides

A new bookcase and cupboards have been added to the Society's equipment through the generous gift of Mrs. John M. Longyear.

*first use* ✓  
Markers have been placed to show the site of the old Marquette Forge at the foot of Baraga Avenue, and also that of the old Jackson trail on Lake Street. These complete the list of markers suggested by the Society and paid for by the County.

Mrs. W. S. Wright has continued to keep the records of the office and to furnish information upon request.

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THE Museum of Science and Industry, at Chicago (300 W. Adams Street) would like to hear from any of our readers who may be in position to assist in locating agricultural implements suitable for inclusion in the agricultural exhibit of the Museum. Some of the things needed are very early plows, a double hand corn planter, a hand drop corn planter of pre-Civil War days, an old one-horse corn drill, a very early grain drill, grain sickles, scythes and cradles, pictures of the original Hussey reaper, flails, ox-yokes, old churns, cheese presses, early sheep shearing equipment, wool cards and combs, spinning wheels and looms. If you have any of these

articles and wish to dispose of them, you may do so by getting in touch with Mr. Russell H. Anderson, Curator of Agriculture and Forestry, at the above address.

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MISS BLANCHE D. TOPPING who is in charge of the genealogical department of the Michigan State Library, has kindly responded to our request for a note about the work of this division, in view of the advantages there for providing genealogical information. Miss Topping writes:

In making a genealogical request, it is advisable to send in as much data as possible,—such as, locations, dates, names and any information which may throw light on the subject of inquiry.

Among those who visit the genealogical department, one is impressed by the number of young people who are interested in tracing their ancestry. This seems to disprove the belief of many that genealogy is a fad or hobby indulged in only by older people and persons of leisure. Some attribute this growing interest in family history to the influence of the many patriotic organizations; others see this interest awakened by the World War. Whatever the cause, it is certain this interest is wide spread. Perhaps the reason is best expressed in the following statement by Mr. Frank Allaben, which appeared in a recent number of the *Journal of American Genealogy*, who says,

"The true explanation, I believe, lies in the fact that we have reached the stage of reminiscence in our national history. The wildernesses have been conquered, the work of the pioneer has been done, we have triumphed, and been compacted into a nation, one of the greatest among the great. Every people that reaches the status of dignity and power delights to look back upon its formative era, where a glamour of romance transfigures all. We, too, have begun to look backward. For many years the historian and the historical novelist have been calling us to recognize our own colonial period as a time of fateful travail-pains, whose great things were thus conceived,

brought forth, nourished, and baptized in blood,—a day of romance, of giants and heroes. And, as our eyes have opened to this view, suddenly it has dawned upon us that this romance is actually history, and that the giants and heroes were our own flesh-and-blood ancestors. With this revelation breaking in, is it any wonder that we should turn to official files and muster-rolls to discover the particular exploits of our own ancestors, or that patriotic societies should spring up and bud and blossom like flowers in the tropics?"

Two noticeable phases appear in this period of genealogical awakening. One is the production of family histories and genealogical preservation of vital records. These public records form the basis of all genealogical work. They are human documents, recording the activities and progress of the people. They link together all generations; without them all ancestral lines would end a few generations back. Originally, in this country, such records were kept only by entries in family Bibles, church registers, gravestone inscriptions, and by statements filed in town and county offices. The records of all early American families form a material part in the history of the country. These records, of real historic value, are fast disappearing, and the importance of collecting them and making them available for future consultation, is everywhere recognized.

Realizing the importance of preserving these records for future generations, Mrs. Mary E. Frankhauser, Librarian of the Michigan State Library, has undertaken with the co-operation of the Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution, the assembling of early Michigan vital records. Vital records were not filed in the State Bureau of Vital Records until the year 1867. It is especially the records previous to that year that it is important to preserve. The State Library will copy on cards and file all records collected by the D. A. R. These will be available for consultation as fast as the records are copied and filed. When complete for any county, they will, eventually, be published by the library. Considerable progress has already been made in this direction. These

records will prove to be a valuable service to the State, not only for the genealogical information contained, but as a contribution to Michigan history.

The genealogist must support all statements by evidence from authoritative records. Tradition may furnish clues, but cannot be accepted as final. For the purpose of genealogical research, many types of material enter into the collection of a genealogical library. Genealogical collections of various localities, files of genealogical and historical magazines contain a vast amount of information. Family genealogies naturally occupy an important place. But it is a mistake to suppose that all needed information is to be found in this class.

Visitations, lists of immigrants, probate records, town publications of births, deaths, and marriages, church records of baptisms and marriages, furnish material of great value. Military rosters and pension rolls serve in proving eligibility to patriotic organizations. State archives contain a wealth of varied material.

Town and county histories furnish facts which are useful to the pedigree hunter. Membership and honor rolls of patriotic societies are helpful. Biographical encyclopedias, lists of college graduates, city directories, membership lists of clubs, all have their place in locating individuals and tracing descent. In fact no form of published matter may be overlooked by the genealogist, as in the most unsuspected place may be found the item most needed.

In all of these classes the Genealogical Department of the State Library is well supplied. With its splendid collection it is admirably equipped both for assisting those who personally visit the department and for answering the many requests received from all parts of the country. These requests are of varying nature. Some wish a military record; others a birth, death, or marriage record; some wish a lineage traced, sometimes for purposes other than genealogical. Requests from attorneys desiring information concerning individuals and locations are not unusual. Descriptions of family seals and crests are much sought, not only for genealogical, but for

commercial reasons. Assistance is often required to determine what connection family heirlooms, manuscripts, diaries, seals, etc., may have to family history. All these demands are answered as promptly and fully as possible by the Department. Where extended material is required a photostatic copy may be procured, which gives an accurate copy at small cost.

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**B**URTON HISTORICAL COLLECTION LEAFLET for January, 1930 contains a biographical sketch of Eleanor Little, pioneer of Michigan. "Eleanor Little died a century ago, and in the ordinary course of events the story of her career would long since have been forgotten," writes Dr. M. M. Quaife. "If we choose, at this late day, to reconstruct it for our readers, it will be because it typifies in many respects that of unnumbered pioneer mothers of the West, whose life-stories have never been told." An exceedingly interesting story. A copy of the *Leaflet* may be had by writing to the Detroit Public Library.

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✓ **"THE HISTORIC PEBBLE"** is the title of the second number in the series "This Ontonagon Country" prepared by Mr. James K. Jamison and sponsored by the *Ontonagon Herald*. It is the story of the famous mass of rock and copper known as the Ontonagon Boulder, the first commercial quantity of copper to be brought out of a mining field that was later to yield its hundreds of millions. Its story involves the rumors and legends of two centuries. Early accounts by Alexander Henry, Henry R. Schoolcraft, George F. Porter, Douglass Houghton, and Lewis Cass are here sketched, together with the work of James Kirk Paul and Julius Eldred in moving this historic mass of copper, which now rests in the National Museum at Washington. The story is accompanied by a picture of the boulder and a sketch made about 1819 by Schoolcraft showing its original site on the shore of the Ontonagon River.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS** maintains the high standards with which it started some months ago, having now reached upwards of a dozen numbers. The purpose of the journal is to keep readers informed on important new contributions to the social sciences. Short summaries are published of articles appearing in the world's periodical literature in history, economics, political science, sociology, geography, anthropology, and statistics, covering some 3,000 journals in a score of languages, with the cooperation of over a thousand scholars in these fields the world over. Volume I which has just been completed contains over 11,000 abstracts, representing a wealth of the best thought and research, of special value to libraries for supplementing their necessarily limited number of journals, and to busy readers. The volume has an excellent cross-referenced index. It is published by the Social Science Research Council, Columbia University, New York City.

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**T**WENTY-FIVE years ago comparatively few American historians were concerned with the history of modern Europe. Even the larger libraries quite generally lacked even the major source materials. Few books and articles appeared. Now the American Historical Association has sponsored the founding of the *Journal of Modern History*, dealing with Europe from the Renaissance to the close of the World War. It is issued from The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., at \$4 a year. Sample copy free. Members of the American Historical Association are entitled to a \$3 rate.

## AMONG THE BOOKS

**T**HE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE: AMERICAN PHASE (Vol. II of The Founding of the American Republic). By Claude H. Van Tyne, Ph.D., Professor of History in the University of Michigan. Houghton Mifflin Co., N. Y., 1929, pp. 518. Price \$5.

Vol. I of this series was reviewed in the Magazine for October 1923. The care with which the present volume has been made is in some measure indicated by the six years that have gone into its actual texture, over and above a life-time of study in mastering the specific field of the American Revolution in its world setting. Here is the master, speaking the truth, fearlessly and without favor in one of the great controversial fields of world history.

Traditional error dies hard in such a field where cherished sentiments clustered about men and events make it almost sacred. But "truth crushed to earth will rise again." It certainly is not the function of the historical scholar to perpetuate error even though it may be sacrosanct. It is his function to reveal truth, about even an erstwhile enemy, in full faith that "the truth shall make us free." A particular feature of the present volume is its careful citing of authority, especially upon all disputed points.

Throughout the volume one is impressed with the richness of the new materials provided by the munificence of William L. Clements for the great library of Americana at the University of Michigan, notably in the papers of Sir Henry Clinton and Lord George Germain which are here for the first time extensively used. Other documentation reaches into the Burnett source materials and the recently published letters of George III, which necessitated a division of the field into two periods, so many were the new problems and so much new light was shed upon the old.

The present volume ends with the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777, eve of the American alliance with France. It deals not so much with military events in themselves as with their significance for the morale of people and government, the formation of public opinion and the course of legislation on both sides of the water. It presents a vivid picture of the desperate plight of the colonists in that early period when the unequal struggle seemed almost hopeless. Referring to the British criticism of General Howe, for example, in his handling of the Battle of Long Island, allowing Washington and his army of some nine thousand men to escape, Professor Van Tyne comments:

"Nor was Washington to come off free of criticism. Only luck and a dilatory enemy saved him from his almost fatal errors in both strategy and tactics, in this his first experience in chief command of

active fighting in the field. With little genius, and not much natural aptitude for war, it was courage, noble character, the gift of inspiring confidence, and the ability to learn by experience which were, before the war's end, to place him in the forefront among the leaders of men, safe and competent as a commander-in-chief. Even in the midst of his worst errors, his greatness, his magnanimity surmounts everything.

"Moreover, few military chieftains have ever worked in the midst of more disheartening conditions. The Continental Congress gave him impossible tasks to perform with utterly inadequate means. Congress *resolved* to raise regiments, *resolved* to make cannon, *resolved* to make and import muskets, powder, and clothing, but, confessed a member, 'it is a melancholy fact that near half of our men, cannon, muskets, powder, clothes,' are to be found nowhere but on paper. As a result, Washington appeared to have everything he wanted, but in reality had only a small part. He must, moreover, beg men for his army in part from Congress; in part from Provincial Governments or local committees. In return, he got orders from both, often conflicting, and at times against his own judgment. Every province which the enemy could possibly invade demanded protection. However desirable it might be to concentrate, the demands of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New York for protection forced the wide dispersion of troops at Perth Amboy, on Manhattan, on Long Island, and in the Hudson Highlands, so that the several units were separated by waters over which Washington had no control. The penalty of ignoring these local outcries was that the inhabitants would turn Tory and go over to the British. If troops were not so disposed that the men thought they were fighting for their own province, the temperature of their zeal was often greatly lowered. In spite of the greatest tact in these matters, Washington was fairly maddened by the discontent, desertion, and disobedience with which he had to contend.

"Because his army and his staff were still in the making, his intelligence service was poor, cooperation bad among his subordinate officers. The marksmanship of those using his pitiful collection of artillery was wretched. There was not enough powder to spare for practice. On Long Island the Americans had six field pieces to the British forty, of better make and caliber. No attempt was made to meet Howe when he landed on the island because there were no portable cannon to take there. Instead of the Patriot army, therefore, a thousand loyal farmers and landowners cordially greeted Howe as he landed, and some of them acted as guides in the famous turning movement. No such service was proffered Washington, and he lacked the necessary cavalry to keep him informed, because Congress regarded them 'as expensive troops and of little use.' Thus Washington,

begging men, now of Congress, now of a Committee of Safety, forced to be attentive to the commands of both, getting only fractions of the men promised, and those half-trained and ready 'to fly from their shadows,' his best general sick unto death, his staff arrangements faulty, was obliged to meet an enemy greatly superior in numbers, discipline, and equipment, supreme over all the waters which divided his meager force. He attempted what he never had a chance to carry out successfully, and, if luck or a 'special Providence' saved him from his own and others' follies, nobody ever better deserved his good fortune than the man fated to be 'father of his country.'

Prof. Van Tyne handles the Continental Congress without gloves. In his pages the real nature of that body emerges convincingly from the myth of uniform patriotism and glory that is still commonly taught to school children. If Americans are today shocked by these revelations and can scarcely believe them for the truth, they have but to read the sources cited as evidence, and then they may generously temper their feelings by remembering that men in all ages are very human. For American historians to speak the truth about these things is a recent phenomenon, born of the spirit of science, which is devoted to the truth at all cost. Many will feel that it is at least well to have the truth easily accessible, for those who desire it, and who should know it.

In similar manner Prof. Van Tyne has handled General Howe, and the evidence seems overwhelming that Howe was "either a friend of America or no general" as General Putnam himself put it at the time. General Clinton who depended upon Howe's co-operation presents a decisive arraignment (see T. Pennant, *American Annals*, in William L. Clements Library) in these words: "Had Sir Wm. Howe fortified the Hills round Boston, he could not have been disgracefully driven from it: Had he pursued his Victory at Long Island, he had ended the Rebellion: Had he landed above the lines at New York, not a man could have escaped him: Had he fought the Americans at Brunswick he was sure of victory: Had he cooperated with the Northern Army, he had saved it, or had he gone to Philadelphia by land, he had ruined Mr. Washington and his Forces; But, as he did none of these things, had he gone to the D——l, before he was sent to America, it had been a saving of infamy to himself and indelible dishonor to this Country." The weight of the evidence seems to present Howe as a friend of the colonists. General Sullivan quotes Howe as once saying, "a great pity so brave a nation should be cutting one another to pieces." Howe had already demonstrated his ability as a general, in the French and Indian War, showing himself a master of tactics and strategy, being "entrusted to lead the forlorn hope that forced the entrenched path by which Wolfe scaled the Heights of

Quebec." He "played cat and mouse" with Washington. Prof. Van Tyne, in Chapter XX traces clearly Howe's neglect to support Burgoyne in the Hudson River campaign. Whether he was a tool of the English Liberal party, or the victim of a sword-and-olive-branch policy of the Ministry is perhaps still debatable.

Not less frankly does Prof. Van Tyne deal with the motives of France in secretly aiding the colonists and at length openly allying with them after a chance of victory came with Burgoyne's surrender. In this connection it is interesting to note the sad fortunes of a really great American patriot of the Revolution whose name is probably unknown to most school children and to many teachers of American history—Silas Deane. Relative to the French secret aid and the difficulties of getting supplies to the colonists, Prof. Van Tyne writes:

"It was in selecting and dispatching these supplies that Silas Deane, first of American emissaries to France, rendered great service. The impossible was no barrier to either Beaumarchais or Deane. Difficulties rose before them 'like the heads of a hydra.' With everything ready, everything waiting, Beaumarchais was 'on thorns', pleading, imploring, reasoning with Vergennes. Blocked in one port by 'something obscure and inconceivable', they shipped out at another. As Beaumarchais cried, 'I have devoted my heart, my labors, my time and my strength to serve as best I can the rising Republic.' If ships were wrecked or taken by the enemy, the tireless pair found some new device to meet the desperate needs of the American soldier. In Washington's armies the slightest increase of the dearth and famine in the matter of clothes and guns and ammunition would have brought them to their knees.

"This secret aid—long before France entered into diplomatic alliance—saved Washington's armies from complete disintegration, if not from defeat in the field, and the two human agents upon whom all this business of secret supply depended were Beaumarchais and Silas Deane. Yet, in spite of this great service, one of these saviors of the cause of American Independence is known to few Americans except as the author of the 'Barber of Seville' or the 'Marriage of Figaro.' The other, Silas Deane, is a name either wholly unknown or vaguely associated with Benedict Arnold. At best the twilight of dubiety has settled on his reputation, and one wonders lazily whether he was a patriot or a traitor.

"The truth seems to be that Deane was almost a fanatic in his eagerness to serve his country. He spent his fortune and wore out his energies in the service of the new States only to find at the end that faction and intrigue and inscrutable caprices of fortune made him an object of calumny rather than a beloved and appreciated patriot. A few good and great men vouched for his integrity, and continued for

a time to defend his reputation against the rancorous Lees and the oversuspicious Adams. But even these defenders could not remain faithful to the end. Gradually their voices were hushed, and the waters of oblivion seem to have closed over their praise. It appears very clear to-day that Deane was the victim of factions, which themselves were the results of differences in economic interests of sections, and of chance affinities among men, over which the unfortunate sufferer had no possible control.

"Little by little the accusations of his enemies came to be accepted as established truths, and as Deane's friends fell away from him, his heart failed him; the very cause of Independence seemed tainted with this injustice, and he lost faith in it. He never betrayed anybody nor was guilty of any treachery like that of Arnold, but injustice like a canker consumed the faith in his heart. An age which was very bitter against all who doubted the wisdom of Independence condemned him for his despair. His past service was forgotten. Imaginations were too dull to understand his sufferings; the charity of his contemporaries was too weak to spread a mantle over his last days. The world hurried on and left this pathetic figure one of the human wrecks upon its path."

This sort of historical writing is stimulating and refreshing. We look forward to the European phase of the war, in which we are to see in play "the ambitions of Kings, the pride of nations in their prestige, the economic interests of merchants, the follies of ministers, and the unreasoning hate of one people for another," and the consequences leading to the birth of a nation.

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**T**HE ORIGINS OF THE WORLD WAR. By Sidney B. Fay, Professor of Modern European History in Smith College. 2 Vols. Macmillan, N. Y., 1929, pp. 551 and 558. Price \$9 per set.

One of the important historical events of the year 1929 was the publication of Professor Fay's *Origins of the World War*. With scarcely a doubt, this work may be declared the final, authoritative word on one of the great questions of our time. In its combination of significance of subject, exhaustive scholarship, objectivity of tone, and fearlessness of narration, it is most impressive. It is not only a competent account of the immediate causes of the war, but the best account in existence of the antecedents of the Sarajevo plot and the clash of the great alliances.

The exhaustive nature of the work was possible through the innumerable documents from the Russian, German, Austrian, and other archives, which have been made available, and the memoirs and autobiographies of leading statesmen of all countries involved, which have thrown light on disputed points. The first volume, dealing with under-

lying causes, is a veritable diplomatic history of Europe from 1870 to 1914. Volume two traces in detail the critical events of July, 1914.

The work is throughout well illustrated with pictures of the leaders of the countries which entered the war in 1914, and with maps and facsimiles of important documents. There is a good index.

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**I**N QUEST OF THE WESTERN OCEAN. By Nellis M. Crouse, Ph.D. William Marrow and Co., N. Y., 1928, pp. 480. Price \$6.50.

This is a volume that will be read with delight for the romantic glow and color inherent in the story. In the main the data upon which it is based has long been known to historical scholars. Dr. Crouse has shown skill in selection and preserves the continuity of "the quest" throughout the book. He has here retold the story of those dauntless explorers whose imagination was fired by the belief that an all-water route from Europe to the land of silks and spices could be found. The record of the quest begins with the voyages of John Cabot who sailed under the English flag at a time when England was entering upon her career of commercial expansion under the wise guidance of King Henry VII, which provided a golden opportunity to interest his sovereign in projects of discovery. It closes with the efforts of the Virginia Colony to find the South Sea somewhere on the far side of the Appalachian Mountains and the final search made by the English for a northwest passage through Hudson Bay.

An introductory chapter traces the background of the story far into the European political, social, and economic conditions which inspired the actors in the great drama. Out of this background emerges the history of an idea, which seems not yet exhausted when we consider the recent attempts to open up a world route from continent to continent over the oceans by air. The story reveals how gradually the motives of exploration have been subordinated to motives of trade and colonization.

Michigan readers will be specially interested in chapter 5, which tells the story of French exploration in the region of the Great Lakes, including Champlain's voyages up the St. Lawrence and to Lake Huron, Nicolet's journey through the Straits of Mackinac to what is now Green Bay, Wisconsin, the entry of the Jesuits upon the scene, the memorable voyages of Marquette, Joliet, LaSalle and a host of others. Suitable maps aid the reader to follow the story. Helpful summaries and useful notes appear when needed, and a good bibliography and index complete the equipment for study. Altogether here is a very readable, authentic and comprehensive account of a notable chapter of world history.

**S**EVEN IRON MEN. By Paul De Kruif. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace and Co., N. Y., 1929, pp. 241. Price \$3.

Not since Chase S. Osborn's *The Iron Hunter* (reviewed in the Magazine, Summer number 1920) has a truly arresting story appeared about "iron"—until *Seven Iron Men*. Here is an absorbing romance of great-souled pioneers, typical of that host of woodsmen and prospectors whose work has contributed directly or indirectly to the well-being of the race. The story of Leonidas Merritt and his brothers and nephews, the "seven iron men," through the events leading up to the discovery of the Missabe Iron Range of northern Minnesota, and later the disheartening experience of their negotiations with the founders of the United States steel industry through whom the entire Merritt clan was stripped of their fortune before they had fairly tasted of the fruits of their labor, makes a tremendous epic. Not less remarkably well handled is the background of the story in which gigantic geologic forces grip the imagination as during millions of years they prepare the way for this climax of exploration and discovery. Well adapted to this task of narration is the strenuous technique of Paul De Kruif's style, the exuberance of interest, and enthusiasm for justice, characteristic alike of his earlier works *Microbe Hunters* and *Hunger Fighters*. It is an unusual equipment that the writer brings to these fields for novelization, the scholarly training for the doctorate in science which he took from the University of Michigan. Sound information combined with a fine idealism and a compelling style in a young man who is at the threshold of his writing career, leads us to expect much of his future. Dr. De Kruif is a native of Western Michigan and a member of the Michigan Authors Association.

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**J**OE PETE. By Florence E. McClinchey. Henry Holt and Co., N. Y., 1929, pp. 311. Price \$2.50.

The significance of this volume is the new light it throws upon the life of the Ojibway Indians of northern Michigan. It is conceived in truth and is written with deep feeling from first-hand knowledge. It was chosen by the Book League of America for its "Christmas Book."

There is a charm in this story, charm of diction and imagery as well as in the material itself. In the passage describing the Indian lad's farewell to the home which has brought him experience both of love and hate, memories that are both sweet and bitter, Miss McClinchey has achieved a beauty and power whose effect lingers long after the book has been laid aside.

"At the place where the trail entered his clearing from the woods, Joe Pete asked Jennie to wait for him. He felt that he must go on alone. It was nearing sunset, and he longed for his last, sad glimpse of the place to be graven in his memory with the warmth of color.

He left the sheltering screen of trees and strode out into his clearing; then stopped, marvelling at such beauty as he had never seen there before. In such loveliness there could be no thought of past sadness: it was an omen of future happiness.

"There lay the clearing under the golden setting sun in a haze of shimmering, weaving light that seemed alive. Slim birch trees reflected the sun-flame from their silver bark. And everywhere was growing luxuriantly that wondrous, rose-magenta beauty of the north: the fire-weed, which comes only where there has been bitter sterilization of soil by fire, the sign of the resurrection of hope and a symbol of attainment! There was not a charred stick showing where the cabin had stood. The ominous mocking spruce trees that had kept guard at the door were gone. He could see no mounds marking the place where Big John had hastily covered Mabel and Frank. All was covered by this transforming glory of rose color that shaded into purple under the dark tree shadows on the edge of the enclosing forest.

"Joe Pete drew a long breath. His joyful relief was so deep that it was painful. And suddenly, as he stood gazing rapturously, the sun began to drop below the tops of the trees; and as it sank down over the edge of the world, there was duplicated in the sky above, the rose and purple splendor of the clearing. Joe Pete lifted his inspired face to that color. He realized that the Great Spirit had given him a sign, a symbol that he was to work into the weaving of his new life! For this short space of time Manitou gave him that supreme happiness of knowing absolutely that his dreams would in time come true, that his hopes would be realized. Stooping, he plucked one fragile bloom and held it high toward the swiftly setting sun. 'I hold thy promise in my hand, Manitou,' he called exultantly, 'and, holding it, fear shall never walk with me on my Trail of Life. I thank thee, Great Spirit!'

There is understanding here; the story of the interlocking of two civilizations, centuries apart in time and farther apart in essential spirit. Over the sordid realism of the struggle there is cast the mystic charm of a wilderness retreat replete with the legends and traditions of a primitive people. Sugar Island, though not mentioned, is the main setting of the story. Miss McLinchey has a summer home at Baie de Wasai. Questioned by the reviewer, as to how she became interested in the subject, she writes:

"I became interested in the Sugar Island Indians because they have been my neighbors and friends for years. I really started out to get their tales and poems, but realized that their lives were splendid story material if I could tell it from the Indian viewpoint and as he would tell it, with economy and beauty of words. Everything in the

book is true to actual happenings; though the incidents took place on more than one island in the St. Mary's River, and they did not all happen to the one child, Joe Pete. The story of the fire is an Island epic, and it was years before I found the motive for the deed which destroyed the work of an entire winter."

Asked for the motives which led her to color portions, if any, of the story, she writes:

"I have not dared to portray the actual sordid existence of the Indian women, and have written of them with moderation because the white person can not bear to read of such *brutality* as they call it. Hemingway has written a short story in which he tells how a doctor performed an operation on an Indian woman, in a lumber camp, with a jack-knife and with her fully conscious. Most whites do not believe such stories, but Hemingway knew what he was talking about. The real Sara did die in the lumber camp, and her new-born baby was drowned in the blood which came from Sara's lungs. She was without any care of any kind. Charlotte's old mother starved in her hut, and when she was found, she had been eaten by rats. Conditions among the Indians have improved greatly since prohibition has come in. They may make moonshine, but at least they drink it in their own homes and do not freeze to death in a drunken sleep on the way home from town."

Miss McClincheay states that the features of this field which remain to be novelized are so many that she can not enumerate them. "I have so much material," she says, "taken directly from stories the Indians have told me and from incidents I have seen, that I do not expect to be able to use it all." She is at present translating from the Ojibway fifty poems which are to be issued by her publisher. "I am now novelizing an old Indian legend", she adds, "which is almost like a saga. In it are things queer and weird, the like of which have never been printed. It has taken me ten years to get the entire story, and there are details now which I haven't. I also have to discover what Indian tribes were infesting the route from Sault Ste. Marie to the sea during the years 1610-1615, and that seems an impossible task."

Miss McClincheay is a member of the Michigan Authors Association and a teacher of English at Central State Teachers College. She is a native of Sault Ste. Marie, where she graduated from high school, subsequently attending the State Normal College at Ypsilanti and taking her M. A. degree at the University of Michigan.

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**J**OSEPH WARREN FORDNEY: AN AMERICAN LEGISLATOR. By John Andrew Russell, A.M., LL.D. Dean of the School of Commerce and Finance of the University of Detroit. The Stratford Company, 1928, pp. 246. Price \$2.25.

This volume apparently has grown out of the author's interest in Economics and his admiration for a great American whose public life was unselfishly given to problems of economic nature. It has special interest for Michigan readers in Mr. Fordney's citizenship in Michigan and as representative of the State in Congress where he served for a quarter of a century. As is well known, as chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the House Mr. Fordney formulated the tariff law of high merit which bears his name. A most remarkable feature of Mr. Fordney's life and distinguished public service in so difficult a field is, that his school days were limited to a few years early in life and that his vast knowledge was acquired out of school. That a man of this training could rise to a position in national public service that is close in power to that of the Presidency, is a compliment to American democracy. The book is a survey not only of a great life but of a great period of American history. Mr. Russell, the author, is editor of *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* and a member of the Michigan Authors Association.

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**M**EMOIRS OF THE LATE FRANK D. BALDWIN, MAJOR GENERAL, U. S. A. By Alice Blackwood Baldwin (Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin). With a Foreword by Hunter Liggett, Major General, U. S. A., Retired. Edited by Brigadier General W. C. Brown, Colonel C. C. Smith and E. A. Brininstool. Wetzel Pub. Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., 1929, pp. 204. Price \$4.50. De Luxe Autographed edition \$7.50.

These memoirs portray the services of one of the most remarkable characters in the Old Army. General Baldwin was a Michigan man, having been born at Manchester, Michigan, June 26, 1842. The story of his remarkable service was told in this Magazine by Miss Sue I. Silliman in the issue of January 1924. The State Pioneer Museum in the State Office Building at Lansing contains a valuable collection of Civil War relics contributed by him.

General Baldwin died at his home in Denver, Colorado, April 22, 1923 and was buried in the national military cemetery at Arlington. On the occasion of his receiving for the second time the congressional medal of honor for deeds of conspicuous gallantry in the face of the enemy, the Chicago Post said, "His record of fighting service probably is unparalleled in the history of American arms." One of these medals was bestowed in 1864 when, as captain, in the battle of Peachtree Creek, Ga., he dashed ahead of his company and under a galling fire passed the enemy's line and captured two officers. The other was in 1874 when by a like dash among overwhelming numbers of Indians he rescued two captive white girls whom the redmen were about to slay.

The year of his entrance into the Civil War (1861) Frank Baldwin had planned to enter Hillsdale College. In after years he often expressed his ardent devotion to the College and was active in meetings of Hillsdale College people in Denver in his later years. The College conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1914. He was a participant in the reunions at Hillsdale in 1905 and 1920.

The story of his life is beautifully told in this volume from the pen of Mrs. Baldwin.

**D**ICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY has reached its fourth volume; it is planned to issue about three volumes a year, twenty volumes in all. This is a most comprehensive and authentic source for the lives of great Americans who have made outstanding contributions to life; no living person is included. The four volumes published contain about 3,500 biographies, based on original research and readably written. The project is being directed by a council of learned societies, among them the American Historical Association, American Philosophical Society, American Economic Association, and the Modern Language Association of America. The editor-in-chief is Dr. Allen Johnson, formerly professor of American History in Yale University. The *American Historical Review* says, "No adventure in collaborative scholarship has ever been more richly justified by its results than the Dictionary of American Biography." Those who have occasion to write articles touching on historical points will find in the Dictionary a mine of useful material. Persons having occasion to speak in public can find in the Dictionary invaluable references and data. Those engaged in ordinary historical research, or desiring data on a given period or subject may find here material not otherwise available. All who are interested in genealogical research (and who is not?) will find the Dictionary indispensable. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City, at \$12.50 per volume.

